

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 136

13 July 1984

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PRAVDA: U.S. ASSURANCES ON TALKS WORTH LITTLE

PM131349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "The Ball Is in Washington's Court"]

[Text] "It is common knowledge that serious talks are impossible if it is not clear what precisely the sides are going to discuss and to reach agreement upon. In other words, what is needed first and foremost is the mutual understanding of the sides on the subject matter of the talks.

Perhaps, Washington does not know this? The fact is that it does know but acts the other way round, as is clear from the continued manoeuvres of the U.S. Administration with regard to the Soviet initiative on the problem of preventing the militarisation of space.

Here are the facts. The Soviet Union has put forward a concrete proposal, namely, to begin in September this year Soviet-American talks to ban and eliminate the entire class of attack space weapons. A fortnight has already passed since that proposal was conveyed to the White House. No positive response has come as yet. The U.S. side has taken a negative attitude to this proposal. At the same time they in the U.S. capital are creating the impression that they are all but packing their bags to go to Vienna and trying to feign support for the proposed talks although in reality they do not want them.

The Soviet Union offered talks precisely on space. In reply the Reagan administration says that it will send a delegation to discuss nuclear armaments. As for space weapons, the U.S. side, reluctantly, just expresses its readiness to discuss in general terms only 'some aspects' of one type of these weapons, namely, anti-satellite systems.

In other words, they in Washington behave as if they are going to talk to themselves. Putting it forthrightly, it is not a serious approach to a question of extreme importance.

Indeed, Washington's loud assurances of its readiness to come to the talks in Vienna and to conduct them 'without any preconditions' are worth but little."

MATVEYEV ASSESSES REACTION TO TALKS BID

PM121501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev's "Political Observer's Opinion": "Moscow's Initiative -- Washington's Reaction"]

[Text] The Soviet Government's proposal to the United States to start Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space at the level of specially appointed delegations is front-page news for newspapers of various orientations in many countries. An arms race in space would create a threat to our whole planet and no state could "escape" it. It would raise new, possibly insuperable, obstacles on the path of resolving the disarmament problem. That is why the responses in the world to this USSR initiative has been so broad and favorable.

It is known that the problem of demilitarizing space was regarded as very topical and important during the talks which prominent statesmen of West European countries have held in Moscow in recent weeks and months. Thus, for example, the statement published 25 April on the completion of the Soviet-Italian talks points out: "The sides consider it necessary for the Geneva Disarmament Conference to get down to a detailed examination of the problems of preventing an arms race in space."

French President Francois Mitterrand, speaking in the Kremlin 21 June, voiced the conviction that rapid progress in the disarmament sphere is also possible, among other areas, in the sphere of preventing a space arms race.

The moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space, introduced unilaterally by our country last year, is still in operation as long as other states including, of course, the United States refrain from such steps. For all the usefulness of this moratorium, K.U. Chernenko pointed out in replies to questions put by U.S. journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith, the USSR regards it merely as the first step toward a total ban on antisatellite weapons, including the liquidation of already existing systems of this kind.

On 30 June the White House press secretary's office disseminated the text of a statement on this question on behalf of the U.S. Administration. As a precondition put forward by official Washington, it is indicated that questions concerning medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms should be discussed at the same time as space weapons. Is the U.S. Administration really unaware of the USSR's stance on this question? It is well aware of it. The Pershing II and cruise missiles installed in combat positions in West Europe have blocked the Geneva talks. From the start of deployment of these missiles the USSR said what would happen, and when the first Pershing II and cruise missiles appeared in West Europe, our country drew the logical conclusions from the situation created. What has changed now? Nothing. The program for deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons is still being implemented.

Already bearing responsibility for the deadlock in this sphere, the Reagan administration obviously intends to also obstruct talks aimed at demilitarizing space by putting forward the aforementioned "precondition."

Moreover, the aforementioned White House statement conceives of the talks themselves as something extremely vague and distant. It proposes "discussing and trying to reach agreement on realistic approaches to talks..." In other words, it proposes discussing not the problem itself but merely the possibility of an agreement regarding the possibility of talks!

In the first response to this reply by the U.S. Administration to the Soviet Government's statement, former U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, the Democratic Party's most likely presidential candidate, sharply criticized the Reagan administration's reaction to the Soviet proposal, calling it "ambiguous and vague." "It is perfectly obvious," W. Mondale said, "that Reagan is continuing to play a dangerous game in the sphere of arms control."

"Game" is the right word in the circumstances. Quite recently, in March this year, in a report addressed to Congress, the U.S. President tried to justify his rejection of the achievement of an all-embracing agreement on banning antisatellite weapons with references to "problems in monitoring" the implementation of such an agreement.

It is not, of course, a matter of monitoring. That is feasible and the Soviet side has said so specifically several times. Existing national means make it possible to reliably monitor the freezing of antisatellite weapon tests.

As for the observance of a moratorium on such orbital weapons, monitoring can be effected by the sides' existing means for tracking space objects. Additional U.S. and USSR electronic means, deployed on land, on the world ocean, and in space, can also be used to monitor other systems. In brief, there are real possibilities to ensure an effective ban on STRIKE [capitalized in original] means for waging war both in space and from there against targets on the planet's surface.

For some years now Washington has been keeping to a course toward trying to disrupt the existing balance of military forces by extending the arms race to space. In 1979, the United States broke off the talks on antisatellite weapons. In June 1982 the United States announced the creation of a space command.

Recently, in an interview prior to his West European tour, the U.S. President made some significant admissions which illustrate his way of thinking. It turns out that, in the new-generation arms race being forced on by the United States, he expects the USSR "not to be on a par" with the United States and consequently expects the United States to be able to secure "superiority in the military sphere." This is precisely what Reagan said 22 May.

The U.S. newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR added another detail to this. It wrote that the main pressure for holding tests of U.S. antisatellite weapons "comes from the aerospace industry whose nucleus is in southern California" -- that political stronghold of Reagan. "The concept of space wars promises that industry a profitable future for a long time," the paper noted.

That is the reason. And it cannot be masked by any verbal or other maneuvers of Washington. The immediate future will show whether or not the U.S. Administration will be prompted to take account of the expectations and demands of the world community -- to reliably bar the way to an arms race in space, so as to assist the solution of the disarmament problem in all its complexity. Time does not wait.

OREKHOV ON GOETTINGEN, GRAZ SPACE FORUMS

PM121319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 First Edition pp 1 5

[Reports by own correspondent B. Orekhov and TASS under the general heading: "Space at the Service of Mankind"]

[Text] Graz, 9 Jul -- Here, in the chief city of Styria which is known as the "green heart of Austria", the 25th session of COSPAR -- the International Committee on Space Research -- has been held.

Some 1,350 delegates from 44 countries met in Graz, Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, head of the Soviet delegation and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, told your correspondent. Within the framework of the session there were a number of symposiums on very different spheres of space science -- from terrestrial use of astronautics to study of the climate, the ocean, the atmosphere, and natural resources, to the study of quasars, galaxies, and "black holes" with the assistance of telescopes mounted on satellite observatories. The major space achievements of the past 2 years, primarily the results of the successful flights by the Soviet "Venera-15" and "Venera-16" interplanetary stations, were at the focus of attention.

It was interesting for us, the Soviet delegation head noted, to hear reports of the results of the first year of flight by X-ray space observatories.

On the basis of the discussions of these questions it is possible to realistically plan the next step in opening up space which will be undertaken jointly by several countries. This will be the study of Halley's Comet. It will start with the launching of Soviet space apparatuses in the "Vega" project, in which scientists from 10 countries, including Austria, are taking part. Then European and Japanese space apparatuses will be launched in the direction of Halley's Comet.

Very interesting and promising international cooperation, an intensive exchange of ideas, and even a certain degree of coordination of efforts, particularly in earth observations of Halley's Comet, have emerged within the framework of COSPAR.

While talking of the study of distant space objects, Academician R.Z. Zagdeyev said in conclusion that it is impossible to isolate ourselves from events occurring here on earth concerning near-earth space. Life and peace on our planet is vitally dependent on what happens in our terrestrial orbits. For that reason the scientists participating in the COSPAR session constantly broached these topical questions and spoke with alarm of the danger of launching weapons into space and of the scenarios for so-called "star wars" which are currently being actively propagated in the United States. The opinions of leading world scientists on this score are virtually unanimous: International scientific cooperation is only possible on earth and in space in conditions of peace.

Goettingen, 9 Jul -- The elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the resolution of this question by means of talks -- these were the problems to which the participants in the international congress which ended here yesterday paid great attention. This major forum, in which around 2,500 scientists from many countries, including the Soviet Union, took part, was held under the slogan "Recognizing our responsibility for the cause of peace, scientists and naturalists warn against the danger of the militarization of space."

In an unanimously adopted appeal, the congress participants stressed that "the improvement of antisatellite weapons and also further steps to militarize space present a tremendous danger and increase the likelihood of unleashing nuclear war." For that reason space must remain free from the deployment of any kinds of weapons and space research must serve the cause of peace exclusively throughout the world, the document notes. Its authors, highly appraising the Soviet Union's proposal to introduce a moratorium on the testing and development of space weapons, pointed to the need to urgently start talks aimed at preventing the militarization of space.

LEBEDEV: U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR STALLED TALKS

LD122243 Moscow World Service in English 1910 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Equality and equal security, the only condition the Soviet Union requires from the disarmament talks. What could be clearer and more just than these principles? But even ideas that are crystal clear can be interpreted differently. Here is what our analyst Aleksandr Lebedev says:

The United States captured the tiny island of Grenada on the pretext that it threatened United States security. The true reason, of course, was that Grenada's popular government pursued an independent policy which the American Administration disliked.

The United States has deployed cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe in addition to NATO's existing large intermediate-range nuclear forces, asserting without turning a hair that the deployment is designed to ensure parity and poses no threat to the security of the Soviet Union.

Of course, if we're to understand equality and equal security in this way we shouldn't be surprised at the arms race going on at such a frenzied pace. This approach on Washington's part has disrupted the Geneva talks. At the talks the Soviet Union proposed an honest agreement; it offered to keep as many medium-range missiles as there are on NATO's side -- namely, Anglo-French missiles -- but it also called for equating the number of medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft. Wasn't this a fair proposal? After all, Soviet SS-20 missiles cannot reach United States territory, while American cruise and Pershing II missiles can hit targets in the Soviet Union and on the territory of its allies. They upset the balance of strength in Europe. In fact, they are being deployed for this purpose.

The Soviet Union is convinced that agreements to limit and reduce nuclear arms are possible. To reach these agreements it's necessary to stick to the principle of equality and equal security and refrain from establishing a first-strike capability close to another country's borders. Otherwise, humanity would embark upon a new and deadly spiral of the arms race.

It's yet possible to prevent this disaster. There are a large number of Soviet proposals outlining ways of preventing it. It's necessary that all nuclear powers follow the Soviet Union in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear arms. They should undertake under no circumstances to employ these weapons against non-nuclear states that do not have nuclear weapons on their territory. They should prevent any further spread of nuclear weapons in any form.

Success at any disarmament talks could be facilitated by a nuclear freeze, which is being advocated by the Soviet Union and its allies, by many other countries, and by great numbers of people throughout the world. What would also benefit efforts for disarmament would be an agreement between the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO renouncing the use of armed force against each other. As Konstantin Chernenko, the general secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, reemphasized, the Soviet Union is still prepared to solve the problem of both strategic and European nuclear weapons on a constructive and mutually acceptable basis. The talks can be resumed at any time but only after the United States has removed the obstacles it has erected by deploying its new missiles in Europe. In this case there would be no need for the Soviet counter measures.

UN BULLETIN OUTLINES SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVES

LD120852 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Almost throughout its history the United Nations has been the scene of persistent struggle over the problem of removing the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union, on the one hand, has been consistently seeking the adoption of decisions that would outlaw the use of this most terrible means of mass destruction. On the other hand, the United States and its NATO allies have been invariably trying to block any moves restricting their freedom of action.

The history of this struggle is reviewed in the bulletin "Prevention of Nuclear War. Initiatives and Moves at the UNO," published by the U.N. Department on Disarmament.

It is recalled for instance in this publication that in 1967 the Soviet Union suggested concluding in the United Nations a convention banning the use of nuclear weapons and submitted a draft of such a convention. But this idea was rejected by the Western powers.

In the early seventies, the bulletin says, the Soviet Union initiated a new approach to the question of banning the use of nuclear weapons by linking such a ban with a general non-use of force in international relations.

On the suggestion of the Soviet Union the U.N. General Assembly adopted in 1972 a resolution in which it solemnly declared, on behalf of its member countries, their refusal to use force or threat of force in any form or manifestation in international relations. Only four Western powers voted against that resolution.

The bulletin shows that in recent years the Soviet Union has been trying especially hard to draw the attention of the world community of nations to the growing threat of a nuclear confrontation. Thus in 1981, the General Assembly adopted, on the Soviet Union's initiative, a declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. As was stressed by the Soviet delegation, this problem had acquired special urgency in the light of the doctrine of a "limited nuclear war," put forward by the USA, a doctrine actually aimed at legalizing the use of nuclear weapons.

The USA and its NATO partners made no small efforts at the UNO to try to prove that it was "not wise" to adopt such a declaration.

Another important stage in the struggle within the UNO for the elimination of the nuclear danger was also the resolution adopted, on Soviet initiative, at the recent General Assembly session, and condemning emphatically, unconditionally, and for all time, nuclear war as one contradicting human conscience and reason, as the most terrible crime against the peoples and as a violation of man's primary right, the right to life. And again, the USA and its allies voted against.

The voting results in the UNO mentioned in the publication also show convincingly that the overwhelming majority of U.N. member nations -- the socialist and non-aligned countries -- hold identical views on the most pressing issue of the time. As a matter of fact, it is only the NATO countries that continue insisting in the United Nations on their "right" to use nuclear weapons.

ALEKSEYEV REVIEWS SECOND CDE SESSION

PM121154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[An. Alekseyev article: "Recess in Stockholm"]

[Text] The second session of the Stockholm conference has ended. Naturally, the summing up of results is still a long way off. It would be premature even to make categorical predictions. The conference has not yet reached the stage of real negotiations. Just as in other avenues of the struggle to improve the international situation, here stubborn resistance is encountered from those circles of imperialism -- first and foremost American -- which continue to implement a militarist course leading to the stepping up of military confrontation and the growth of tension, the severe exacerbation of the political climate, and dangerous complications in the world, including Europe.

The main event of the past session was undoubtedly the Soviet delegation's submission, for examination by the conference, of a document containing the Soviet Union's proposals on measures to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

Based on the socialist countries' joint initiatives, these proposals are aimed at achieving a breakthrough for the better in the situation on the European Continent and in international relations in general and at restoring confidence between states, which has been seriously undermined by the irresponsible actions of the United States and the NATO bloc. They accord organically and profoundly with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and are based on the provisions of the conference mandate agreed at the Madrid meeting.

The proposals submitted by the USSR delegation are based on the approach spoken of by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his answers to PRAVDA's questions on 9 April 1984 -- a combination of large-scale steps of a political and international-legal nature and measures of a military-technical order. Anyone who is committed to ensuring the conference's success and making its results a major contribution to strengthening European and international security must admit that this approach is the only realistic, promising path for the Stockholm talks.

The Soviet Union's proposals cover a wide range of problems on which the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe in effect depends. Specifically, as is known, it is a question of a commitment by the states participating in the conference which possess nuclear weapons not to be the first to use those weapons; the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace; reducing military expenditure; ridding Europe of chemical weapons; creating nuclear-free zones; and elaborating additional confidence-building measures by way of developing the relevant provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, measures which are more significant in nature and wider in scope, such as: limiting the scale of military exercises, providing advance notification of major military exercises and troop movements and shipments in Europe and the adjacent sea (ocean) region and airspace, and so forth. The measures proposed are based, as the conference mandate requires, on equality of rights, balance and reciprocity, and identical respect for the security interests of all the participating states.

Many delegations have rightly assessed the Soviet proposals as a timely, useful step which creates the prerequisites for the transition to practical work at the conference.

How are the NATO circles responding to the Soviet initiatives?

For some time they have been repeating virtually every day, in various ways, statements about their readiness -- indeed, sincere desire -- for talks. U.S. officials are particularly zealous about this. The trouble is that these are only verbal variations on a theme, not backed up by corresponding proposals and -- most important -- in sharp contradiction to the real U.S. policy and the actual position of the NATO bloc. This applies fully to the Stockholm conference.

In the present situation the forum in the Swedish capital would seem to offer a good opportunity for businesslike dialogue and constructive talks. Representatives of the NATO countries have uttered many fine words on this score. But what use are they making of this opportunity? Instead of businesslike work (and at the beginning of the second session proposals were officially submitted for the conference's consideration both by the socialist countries and by a group of neutral and nonaligned states and countries belonging to NATO) the U.S. delegation in Stockholm and those who follow it without reservation concentrated all their efforts on avoiding a discussion of the really urgent, important problems of strengthening confidence and security and tried to push through their own "package" of demands, which they know to be unacceptable, for "transparency" of the structure and activity of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies with a view to securing an advantageous, preferential position for the NATO bloc, and first and foremost the United States.

There is particular zeal when it comes to inventing objections against the idea that all the nuclear powers participating in the conference should adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union made such a pledge back in 1982. The United States, Britain, and France have not yet done so.

It is claimed, for instance, that questions relating to nuclear weapons go beyond the conference mandate. But however often you read the text agreed in Madrid, you cannot find a single word to confirm NATO's thesis. Yet no proof is needed that, should a nuclear conflict break out in Europe, the conflagration would not spare a single state in Europe. It would be very odd if the Stockholm conference, which has set itself the task of lessening the danger inherent in military confrontation in Europe, were to ignore its most threatening aspect -- the nuclear aspect -- and in conditions where the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe is increasing sharply as a result of the siting of American Pershings and cruise missiles.

The NATO countries state that no weapons of theirs will ever be used except in response to an attack. But if this statement masks a commitment not to be the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons, why do they refuse to formulate this clearly? In reality the military doctrines of each of the North Atlantic bloc nuclear powers and of the NATO bloc as a whole are officially based on the permissibility of inflicting a first nuclear strike. Thus American General B. Rogers, supreme commander of NATO armed forces, states frankly that the bloc's doctrine of "flexible response" envisages the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons, and at the earliest stages of the conflict -- measured in days, not weeks.

The dangerous nature of this stance is being grasped increasingly widely both in West European countries and in the United States itself. The voices of those who demand that the United States and NATO revise their doctrines and also take on a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons are multiplying.

What is NATO's attitude to the other large-scale initiative upheld by the socialist countries in Stockholm -- the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace? The pivotal provision of such a treaty, the Warsaw Pact states propose, would be a commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other and thus not to use military force against each other at all.

At first the West tried to sow doubt and skepticism about the very idea of a treaty. Usually they resorted to the argument that the principle of the non-use of force is already enshrined in international law, in particular in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, and that there is, therefore, no sense or advantage in reaffirming it "on paper" yet again. But if you follow the logic whereby the mention in the UN Charter of a particular principle of relations between states makes it superfluous to have international treaties based on that principle and develop it in concrete form, you end up with the wholesale rejection of the need for international agreements and with international-legal nihilism.

The NATO bloc, finding itself forced to reckon with the fact that there is steadily growing interest in Europe in the proposal for such a treaty, is now putting forward formulas which are supposed to create the appearance of a positive shift in its position. This is the spirit in which they present the provisions of the documents of the Washington NATO Council session to the effect that in order to give "additional impact and clarity to the obligation which now exists on the part of all the states participating in the Stockholm conference to refrain from the use or threat of force in relations with each other," an agreement is required on the "concrete" measures put forward by the NATO countries which are "designed to strengthen confidence and security by publishing information about armed forces and military activeness throughout Europe."

(The lengthy communique and declaration adopted in Washington could, however, find no room even to mention that on 7 May of this year the North Atlantic alliance countries were handed a special appeal from the Warsaw Pact states proposing consultations on a multilateral basis on the question of a treaty.) R. Reagan's speech in the Irish Parliament on 4 June, where he stated, in particular, that if as a result of talks on reaffirming the principle of the non-use of force "the Soviet Union consents to the conclusion of agreements which breathe new, concrete meaning into that principle," the United States will enter into such talks "with joy," is being interpreted as a "new contribution" in this sphere.

What is the real content of this "shift"? First, the proposal for a treaty is replaced by the idea of a simple and, in fact, merely declaratory reaffirmation of the principle of the non-use of force. Second, the thesis put forward asserts that the adoption of the very military-technical measures on which NATO insists for the sake of securing an advantage for itself will supposedly be a concrete expression of the principle of non-use of force. Into the bargain, all this is represented as some kind of "concession" to the Soviet Union, as though it were not the case that all the states taking part in the Stockholm conference are interested to an identical degree in the development, treaty consolidation, and unconditional observance of a pledge on the non-use of force. On examination it emerges that the much-publicized "new contribution" only masks the lack of a serious approach.

As for the proposals on ridding Europe of chemical weapons and reducing military spending, the representatives of NATO countries are not even taking the trouble to seek arguments to justify their negative stance, stating that such questions should be discussed not in Stockholm, but at other forums. At the same time direct appeals from the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO countries for the establishment of contact for direct talks on these problems remain unanswered. NATO equally opposes the creation of nuclear-free zones, although this idea has the sympathy of many of the states participating in the Stockholm conference.

In a word, the NATO countries have yet to show readiness for productive talks. The future will show how matters proceed in Stockholm, when the conference assembles in September for its next, third session.

GRINEVSKIY INTERVIEWER ON STOCKHOLM CDE SESSION

PM121025 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Jul 84 p 4

[Interview with Oleg Grinevskiy, head of Soviet delegation at Stockholm CDE, by Lars Christansson: "Dangerous To Alter the Balance of Strength" -- date not given]

[Text] The Baltic should be included in decisions on confidence- and security-building measures taken at the Stockholm conference. This would not change the Baltic's status in international law as an open and free sea. Concrete results in Stockholm could improve the climate between the superpowers so that the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms limitations could be resumed.

These are two of the main points in a SVENSKA DAGBLADET interview with Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm conference.

Oleg Grinevskiy stressed that by far the most important proposal put forward by the Soviet Union in Stockholm is the call for an agreement among participating nations committing them not to use force or the threat of force against each other.

"An agreement on this would cover nuclear arms, conventional arms, and all other arms. To make such an agreement more effective we also want decisions on other measures," Grinevskiy said.

"But we want an agreement on a nonaggression treaty first, and only then do we want to make the transition to the proposals for more military measures that have been put to the conference. However, the various proposals now before the conference will be treated the same and be negotiated in parallel."

The proposals for confidence-and security-building measures presented at the Stockholm conference by the nations of the Eastern and Western military alliances are characterized by their totally divergent points of departure.

The Western proposals concentrate on traditional confidence-building measures with the stress on the transparency of and information about military measures. Agreements must be verifiable.

The Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries have chosen chiefly to propose agreements on political pacts, such as agreements whereby the participating nations would undertake not to use force against each other and the nuclear powers would undertake not to use nuclear arms first. The Soviet Union has also proposed nuclear-free zones, among other things.

As recently as last week the Soviet Union said "no" to a negotiating procedure which meant that all the proposals put forward would be negotiated in parallel in two groups. In the Soviet view the proposal's structure was incorrect or unclear.

"The important thing for us is to have some form of guarantee that our proposals for political measures will be negotiated in parallel with and on the same terms as the technical military proposals. The main problem is that in reality the NATO nations do not want a discussion of political proposals," Grinevskiy said, explaining why the Soviet Union rejected the proposed negotiating procedure.

Grinevskiy did not want to go so far as to say that he does not trust the West's assurances that all proposals will be raised and dealt with in the two proposed negotiating groups proposed. But he made it very clear to SVENSKA DAGBLADET that he thinks that the West would chip away at the Soviet proposal if the negotiations were to be conducted in the proposed way.

"The proposal for an agreement not to be the first to use nuclear arms is one of the crucial questions when it comes to improving the political climate in the current tense situation. The risk of a nuclear war is the overshadowing danger for mankind.

"The present situation is very dangerous, perhaps even the most dangerous since World War II. The United States and its closest allies want to change the balance of strength in the world and gain advantages over us.

"All their actions have the goal of achieving military superiority, and the Soviet Union does not accept this. That is why we are adopting countermeasures."

Grinevskiy stressed that the climate could be improved if the Stockholm conference reaches decisions on agreements which contain a combination of political and military measures.

"The military and technical proposals are not enough to change the political climate," Grinevskiy said, adding that the Reagan administration's policies have led to a situation in which the value of the disarmament agreements reached hitherto has been shattered.

A question on which Sweden has clearly demonstrated its position during the conference is that the Baltic should be covered as fully as possible by the measures decided at the Stockholm conference. Sweden has also emphasized just as strongly that such decisions must not alter the Baltic's status as an open sea to which the warships of countries other than the littoral states also have access.

"As I understood Swedish Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Pierre Schori's speech, we are agreed that the Baltic should be covered by the confidence- and security-building measures. This would cover, for example, limits on and advance warning of military exercises and movements," Grinevskiy said. At the same time he pointed out that every agreement means voluntary limitations on sovereign control over an area.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET: Does this mean that the Baltic's status as a free sea cannot be preserved?

Grinevskiy: The Baltic's present status would not be altered in such a situation.
[answer ends]

In Geneva the talks on reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear arms have been suspended. The Soviet Union left the negotiating table after the United States began the deployment of Pershing and cruise missile as a reply to the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles. Since then, the Soviet Union has responded by deploying nuclear missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET: Do you see any possibility of the Geneva talks being resumed?

Grinevskiy: As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we want such talks. We could return to the negotiating table if the United States halts deployment, removes the missiles already in place and withdraws all these medium-range nuclear arms from Europe. Then we would withdraw the nuclear missiles we deployed as a response to the Pershing and cruise missiles.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET: But can you not see any other opening in the current deadlocked situation?

Grinevskiy: I do not rule out the possibility that our talks here in Stockholm could lead to concrete results -- that is, agreements which unite political and military measures -- and that this could create a new climate of confidence in Europe. And this could also lead to concrete talks on nuclear disarmament.

I would like to stress the words "climate of confidence." The Stockholm conference could, if progress is achieved, have a very important influence on the situation in Europe and in the whole world.

HUSAK, PONOMAREV ADDRESS PRAGUE CONFERENCE

LD121845 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Prague, July 12 TASS -- General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia has met in the Prague Castle today with the participants in the meeting of secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties of socialist countries on international and ideological issues, which was held in Prague on these days.

Gustav Husak briefed the participants in the meeting with the tasks, which are being currently resolved by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He pointed out that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia attaches principled significance to mobilising the working people to the struggle for averting the military threat and strengthening peace all over the world. It sees the main guarantee for secure and peaceful life of the Czechoslovak people in the bonds of the alliance and fraternal cooperation between the states of the socialist community.

In that connection he highly evaluated the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives, which were put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. These proposals show a real way to resolving the present-day international problems, to ending the arms race, and improving the situation in the world.

Then the Czechoslovak leader said that imperialism's tactics and methods may change, but its essence and aims never change. Albeit representatives of the imperialist circles, above all of the present United States Administration, are nowadays ever more talking of peace, the point at issue is not a change in their policy, but the striving to deceive the international public. Contrary to all of their "peaceful" statements, the USA and NATO continue pursuing their militaristic policy, deploying first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe in pursuit of their hegemonistic aims.

In this situation grows the significance of the unity and joint actions by the fraternal parties and socialist countries, which multiply the combined strength, enhance the effectiveness of our policy, reliably ensure the security of our countries, and contribute to strengthening the positions of real socialism in the world. In that connection, Gustav Husak spoke highly of the results of the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at summit level in Moscow and stressed that Czechoslovakia will consistently participate in their implementation.

He expressed conviction that the parties and peoples of the fraternal countries will be able to cope by their joint efforts with the tasks and problems, which it is necessary to resolve today, to score fresh successes, which will even more convincingly prove the historical advantages of socialism.

Speaking in conclusion of the cordial, comradely meeting, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the importance of a unanimous approval of the results of the meeting and their consistent implementation. Speaking on behalf of the delegations of the fraternal parties, he expressed gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia for a good organisation of the meeting.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

Meeting With Gromyko

LD121642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1546 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 July (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting today in the Kremlin with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is in the USSR on an official visit.

During the talk both sides noted the dangerous nature of the present international situation and stressed the necessity of adopting specific steps aimed at preventing nuclear war and creating an atmosphere of trust between states. The conviction was expressed that constructive cooperation and the political will of all states are necessary to ensure a turn for the better in world affairs. The UN is called upon to play a useful role in this matter, having been set up as a center for coordinating the activities of states for the sake of the preservation and consolidation of peace.

In connection with this, emphasis was laid on the importance of the UN resolutions condemning nuclear war, freezing nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and also other decisions aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening peace.

Andrey Gromyko and Javier Perez de Cuellar noted the role and responsibility of the UN in assisting a political settlement in the Near East, Central America, southern Africa and other regions where hotbeds of tension and conflicts which threaten international peace and security exist, and in defending the sovereignty and legitimate rights of states and peoples.

Javier Perez de Cuellar gave a high assessment of the USSR's invariable adherence to a policy of removing the threat of war -- first and foremost nuclear war -- its constructive contribution to the solution of the most acute international problems, and to the promotion of effective work by the UN as an instrument of peace and international cooperation.

Meeting With Chernenko

LD131046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 13 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko received in the Kremlin today United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The conversation was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The sides discussed during the conversation, held in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, major international problems and the role of the United Nations in facilitating their solution in the interests of strengthening peace.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union was consistently pursuing a course of improving the international situation and bridling the arms race. The USSR believes that the priority task today is to remove the threat of nuclear war. Konstantin Chernenko drew attention to concrete Soviet proposals aimed at the accomplishment of that key task and constituting a real alternative to the world's slide into the abyss.

Ways to advance in every direction and to curtail the arms race outlined in those proposals, he stressed, would make it possible to lessen the war danger and, moreover, to convert [as received] colossal resources to the solution of major problems of economic and social development facing mankind, in particular, to help the developing countries. Javier Perez de Cuellar welcomed the Soviet Union's efforts to prevent nuclear war and defuse dangerous tensions in the world. He came out in favor of increased contribution of the United Nations toward resolving issues of consolidating peace and international security in accordance with the aims and principles formulated in the charter of the organisation.

Konstantin Chernenko and Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed the need of exploiting actively the possibilities of the United Nations in settling conflicts, eliminating seats of tension, and ensuring a free and independent development of states. In this connection, they touched upon issues connected with the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the situation in Cyprus and Central America, and the situation around Afghanistan.

The inadmissibility of any actions aimed at undermining social and political systems of other countries, of the attempts to institutionalise terrorism was stressed from the Soviet side.

Konstantin Chernenko declared the Soviet Union's full support for the efforts directed at enhancing the role of the United Nations as an instrument of strengthening peace and constructive cooperation between states.

Also taking part in the conversation were: Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the Soviet Union at the United Nations; and Urquhart, Ustinov, and Cordovez, under-secretaries general of the United Nations.

Visitor Addresses UN Group

LD121148 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 12 TASS -- A meeting with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar took place at the U.N. Association in the USSR today.

On behalf of the Soviet participants of the meeting, the guest was welcomed by Georgiy Smirnov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee; Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and Vladimir Aksenov, chairman of the Youth Organisations Committee of the USSR.

They pointed out that the establishment of the United Nations as a result of the great victory over the forces of fascism and aggression was an expression of the will of the peoples to prevent a new war. The Soviet Union, which made the decisive contribution to this victory, has been consistently upholding the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter throughout the history of this world organisation.

In the present international situation, which has seriously deteriorated through the fault of militaristic circles, the Soviet people, just as people in all countries of the world, expect the United Nations to concentrate its efforts on solving the key problem of the time, that of preventing nuclear war. This is the aim behind the series of foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, initiatives which have been approved by a majority of U.S. member-states. The Soviet people support the activities of the United Nations and its secretary general aimed at reducing the war threat, strengthening peace and improving the international situation.

In his reply speech Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed the active participation of the Soviet Union in the establishment and work of the United Nations Organization and the share of responsibility it bears as one of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The United Nations, he went on, is an absolutely new organization in history. And not only because 40 years are a comparatively short period of time in the life of people, but also because it embodies the ideals which are regarded by many as premature for our time. Yet these ideals prompted 158 states to unite for building jointly what has not yet been built -- a system of collective security in the world and social justice. Of course, the United Nations, like many innovations, does not have only friends. Revolutions have always scared off those who lack courage to look into the future and to fight for common welfare and the truth. The novelty of the idea of establishing the United Nations lies in the fact that it rests not on force, arms, a preponderance of the economic strength of dozens over the poverty of many, not on prejudice and intolerance but on the desire of the people of the world for cooperation, mutual understanding, common sense, the desire to create and not to destroy, and the need for security, peace, and justice.

Those with faith in the U.N. Charter believe that conflicts can be resolved peacefully, that economic injustices can be corrected without violence, that human rights belong to all people, the U.N. secretary general went on. Let us work hard together for these aims. (J. Perez de Cuellar's statement was retranslated from Russian).

Javier Perez de Cuellar is staying in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

GENEVA UN ECONOMIC MEETING HITS U.S. POLICIES

LD122215 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva, July 12 TASS -- General discussion on the most important international economic and social questions is underway at the session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, which is underway here.

The participants in the discussion denounced the egoistic economic policy which is conducted by the U.S. Administration. The high interest rate of bank credits in the United States was mentioned as the main cause which hampers economic growth in the capitalist sector of world economics. Such appraisals were made in speeches of practically all participants in the discussion. The attempts of the U.S. representative to somehow justify the policy of the Washington administration looked not at all convincing.

Developing countries criticised the policy of trade protectionism, which is conducted by a majority of developed capitalist countries. That policy deprives young, newly-free states of a possibility of getting an access to Western markets and receiving foreign currency which they need to pay for imports and to make payments on foreign debts which reached in 1983 a huge sum of 810,000 million dollars.

Many participants in the discussion from developing states convincingly showed by the example of their countries proportions of neo-colonialist exploitation which undermines their efforts in developing the national economy.

The executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, the area with the biggest foreign debt, said that up to 9 percent of the gross national product of Latin American countries will go to pay only the interest rate on loans, received from abroad, let alone other payments, and in 1983 the outflow of financial resources from the region amounted, according to the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, to a total of 30,000 million dollars.

The participants in the discussion paid much attention to grave economic situation now obtaining in the African Continent, regarding it as a result of the heavy legacy of the colonial epoch and continuing neo-colonialist plunder of African countries which sustain, just as other developing countries, heavy losses from dropping prices of raw materials and products of traditional exports, with a simultaneous rise in prices of commodities they import. Many African countries in the course of the discussion urged developed capitalist countries to give greater aid to alleviate their grievous economic situation.

Delegations of the USSR and other socialist countries took an active part in the discussion. They drew attention of the participants in the session to a comprehensive programme for improvement of international economic relations contained in the declaration "Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," which was adopted by the economic summit conference of the CMEA member-countries to continue developing international economic cooperation with all countries, and to render economic support to developing countries.

U.S. African Policies Scored

LD130415 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1855 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Geneva, 12 July -- Vladislav Shishlo, TASS correspondent, reports:

Examination of questions connected with the critical economic situation in Africa started at a session of the UN Economic and Social Council which is being held here.

USSR representative E. Makayev noted in the course of the discussion that the sharp deterioration of the socio-economic situation of African countries is the consequence of the deepest crisis in recent years in the capitalist system of economy. Its weight on the developing countries has been increased by the egoist economic policy of imperialist powers. He drew the attention of the ECOSOC to the fact that under the pretense of "increase of the efficiency" of foreign assistance to the countries on the continent, attempts are being made to interfere in internal economic policy in these countries; to make them abandon the goals of national plans of development; to impose on them, despite the people's will, an order to the liking of imperialism. As a result, the sovereign right of African states to determine their own fate is being crudely trampled underfoot. It is precisely these aims which are being pursued by the so-called African initiative announced recently in the United States.

This is approximately the direction taken in the demands and "recommendations" set forth by the Common Market countries in talks with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean basin, and the Pacific on reviewing the Lome convention.

The Soviet representative noted the fundamental differences between Soviet cooperation and that of the other socialist countries with the countries of Africa, and the neo-colonialist exploitation of the continent by the imperialist states. He cited specific data defining Soviet cooperation with African states, and drew the council's attention to the clauses of the declaration of the economic summit of the CEMA member-countries, "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," in which the prospects of Soviet cooperation with developing countries, including African countries, were clearly defined.

DEMICHEV ON U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' AGAINST UNESCO

LD120918 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 12 TASS -- Now that the international situation has been aggravated considerably, first and foremost through the fault of the U.S. Administration, struggle over major areas of the activity of a number of international organisations of the U.N. system has also grown more fierce, Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, says in his article in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The author stresses that the United States and its closest allies are displeased first and foremost with UNESCO's active struggle for peace and disarmament and against colonialism and racism, its efforts to secure a new informational order, and its opposition to cultural imperialism. Since the United States proved unable to impose its writ on UNESCO, it decided to resort to flagrant blackmail and announced its decision to leave UNESCO on December 31, 1984.

That decision, the author says, shows that the United States does not have any convincing arguments against the main contents of UNESCO's activity.

The actions directed against UNESCO, Petr Demichev says, also have another target, namely, the United Nations itself. Indeed, the situation at the United Nations is at least as critical for the United States, if not more critical, as it is at UNESCO. If blackmail against UNESCO is a success, the United States can well use it against other U.N. agencies.

The socialist countries adhere to positions of principle in this question. It is necessary vigorously to support the measures taken by the UNESCO leading agencies to neutralise the steps taken by the United States. It is possible to survive curtailment of some of the UNESCO's programs and to accept the need for more rigorous economy, but UNESCO cannot be allowed to lose its universal character or the peoples of the world to have imposed on them decisions which they cannot accept in principle.

SOVIET STANCE ON INDIAN OCEAN NOTED AT UN TALKS

LD111109 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] New York, July 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The current session of the U.N. ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean is discussing questions pertaining to practical preparations for a conference to draw up an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

According to the U.N. General Assembly decision, such a conference is to be convened in Colombo in the first half of 1985. N. Wijewardene, Sri Lanka's permanent representative to the United Nations, who has been elected chairman of the ad hoc committee, stressed the importance of a successful holding of the international forum. The point at issue, he said, is the well-being and progress of a considerable part of the population of the world. The peoples of that region need appropriate conditions for improving their living standards, for stamping out diseases, eliminating illiteracy, and putting an end to poverty.

The Indian Ocean states are seeking guarantees of respect for their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and elimination of the threat of interference in their internal affairs.

Consistent support for the proposal of the nonaligned states that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace and a conference be convened with that aim under the U.N. aegis at the earliest date was declared by R.M. Timerbaev, the head of the Soviet delegation. The Soviet Union, he said, strives to prevent dangerous developments in the Indian Ocean. To us it is a matter of our own security from the southern strategic flank and security of the other socialist countries, of concern that the arms race and military tensions should not threaten the ocean lanes. The objective is to ensure security and peaceful development of the states of the basin.

The Soviet representative recalled that being guided by these aims, the USSR agreed to hold talks with the USA on a limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean, but the U.S. Administration unilaterally suspended them. The Soviet Government declares for taking immediately practical measures to lessen tensions in that area, without waiting for the convocation of a conference. States outside that region, he stressed, could take a decision not to send big naval units to the Indian Ocean, not to create military bases there.

As is pointed out in a statement by the permanent representation of Uganda to the U.N., which requested that it be admitted as the 48th member of the ad hoc committee, the government of that country believes that the militarization of the Indian Ocean is a serious threat to the security not only of the littoral and inland states of the region, but also to international peace and security.

SHULTZ TO INVESTIGATE KLAN LETTERS ON OLYMPICS

LD121702 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] While on his Asian tour Secretary of State George Shultz has promised to investigate death threat letters sent by the Ku Klux Klan to the Olympic Committees of South Korea, Malaysia, Zimbabwe, and several other countries. Shown one such letter, postmarked in Prince Georges County, Maryland, Mr Shultz reacted in this way: It is hard to believe; it almost makes you wonder if it isn't a disinformation campaign of some sort.

Now what is there hard to believe? That there is the Ku Klux Klan? Or that hate campaigns in the United States is something unheard of? American newsmen who've been shown one such letter, titled "Olympic Games for Humans Not Apes," contend that the document contains some expressions not commonly used in American speech. They are hinting that the death threats were fake documents. Now let's have a couple of quotations. The ancient Greeks in their wildest dreams could not imagine their descendants competing at Olympics with black and yellow apes. And, if your curs dare to come to the Summer Olympics in America they will be shot or hanged. All Olympic goal medals to the whites only. Death to the blacks and coloreds.

Well, true not all of these expressions are commonly used in American speech. It knows more colorful language. But let us not forget that those were official letters from the Ku Klux Klan to foreign Olympic committees and the Klan was trying to put its best foot forward.

U.S. Accusations Scored

LD121428 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, July 12 TASS -- The Reagan administration has institutionalised shameless anti-Soviet lies. A fresh evidence of this is the impudent statement by a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, who accused the USSR of carrying out a "misinformation campaign" against the upcoming Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The U.S. State Department has had recourse to that sordid method in the light of the reports to the effect that a number of National Olympic Committees of the countries of Africa and Asia received letters from the American ultras from among the Ku-Klux-Klan, threatening physical violence against their athletes.

You are in for a grand reception in Los Angeles. We are preparing for the Olympic Games, shooting on moving black targets. In Los Angeles our own Olympic flames will reduce you to ashes. The best prize for an American patriot will be the lynching of an African ape. Blacks, you are welcome for the Los Angeles Olympics. You are in for a reception that you will never forget. This is the contents of a "message" permeated with racist hatred, which the Zimbabwe National Olympic Committee received. On the message is the emblem of the organization "the invisible empire, the Knights of KKK" and a disgusting picture of an ape hanged in gallows with a poster on its neck saying "Hang the nigger." The dirty scribbling is headlined "The Olympic Games Are for Whites Only!" The post-mark says that the letter was sent from Virginia State, which is notorious for its racist rule and activness of all sorts of reactionaries.

The same insulting letters have been received by the National Olympic Committees of Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Senegal, Cameroon, and South Korea. The last country to have received such a letter was the PRC.

The spokesman for the U.S. State Department cited as the main "argument" to prove that Moscow is responsible for the insulting letters the fact that they "contain grammar and syntactic mistakes." According to this excuse for "logic" it can be assumed that Ku-Klux-Klan is not an assemblage of scum, most of whom have never seen an ABC, but almost a circle of belle-letters devotees. Official Washington apparently knows well that in the USA ignorance has assumed the character of a national disaster. According to the journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, nearly a third of 17-year-old citizens of the United States have no school-leaving certificates, at least 23 million Americans (i.e. every fifth grown-up person) does not know his ABC. The U.S. State Department also pretends to be surprised by the fact how the senders could get the precise addresses of foreign national committees. But it is not fortuitous that B. Wilkinson, the chief of one of the most belligerent Ku-Klux-Klan grouping repeatedly boasted that his organization and President Reagan are "like-minded."

The diehard American reaction, including the Ku-Klux-Klan racists, would like to see the Los Angeles Olympics not only without athletes from the socialist countries, but also without those with non-white colour of the skin. And that fact, which is disgraceful to America, is sure to be known to the U.S. State Department.

TWO-DAY OPEC CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN VIENNA

LD111545 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna, July 11 TASS -- The 70th conference of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended here today. The conference discussed the situation that has formed in the international petroleum market and the problems connected with determining the level of the prices of oil and the volume of oil extraction in the OPEC framework. The participants in the conference criticised the activity of transnational petroleum corporations. They pointed out that this activity entails "serious disturbances of the balance" in the international petroleum market. As a result of the debate that lasted for two days it has been decided to keep at the present level the volume of petroleum extraction by the OPEC countries.

The conference has not adopted any decision to raise the prices of oil. The next conference will be held late in the current year.

REAGAN SENDS REPLY TELEGRAM TO CHERNENKO

LD121640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 July (TASS) -- A telegram has arrived addressed to Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, expressing gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the U.S. national holiday -- Independence Day -- and readiness to undertake actions in the directions of the strengthening of peace and the developing of mutual understanding.

GORSHKOV ON SOVIET REPLY TO U.S. NAVAL PLANS

PM121507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister: "The Motherland's Ocean Shield" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] V.I. Lenin, creator of the Communist Party, the world's first socialist state, and its valiant Armed Forces, pointed out that "no revolution is worth anything unless it can defend itself." The great leader's brilliant foresight and the consistent implementation of his instructions by the party and the people enabled our motherland to honorably withstand many awesome trials and win dazzling victories over the forces of world imperialism and reaction during the Civil War and later during the Great Patriotic War.

The world-historic victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, whose 40th anniversary will be celebrated in 1985, convincingly showed that there is no force in the world capable of destroying socialism. This principle is all the more true now that the world socialist system is firmly established and has become the decisive factor and bastion of world peace and mankind's progress. The outcome of the last war and the entire course of postwar development are a stern warning to those who harbor aggressive plans.

Under present-day conditions, world imperialism's main antisocialist strike detachment is the military machine put together by the United States, the latter-day pretender to world domination, which unites the most aggressive reactionary forces in various military blocs under its auspices.

Having declared a new "crusade" against communism, the United States, supported by its allies, is stepping up the pace of the material preparation for war against the socialist countries and updating the concept of warfare of this kind by proclaiming every so often new military "strategies" and "doctrines."

The bloc policy has enabled the United States to encircle the USSR and the socialist community countries with aggressive military alliances and to create an "empire of bases" comprising over 1,500 military bases and installations located mainly along our borders. The main threat to peace on the planet is posed by the NATO bloc. That bloc's strategic concept is based on the firm orientation toward the first use of nuclear weapons in a war against the Soviet Union. Evidence of this is provided by the recently begun deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles designed to deliver the first strike.

In this situation the Soviet Union was forced to adopt retaliatory measures and, specifically, and with the agreement of the GDR and CSSR Governments, to install the requisite quantity of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of those countries.

The adoption of countermeasures with regard to U.S. territory itself was also announced. Our Navy makes an important contribution to the resolution of this task.

Those people who harbor plans to deliver the first strike would do well to remember the warning issued by Comrade K.U. Chernenko: "No lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares," he said, "and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory blow."

The U.S. "strategy of direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR on a global and regional scale has now become the NATO bloc's coalition military doctrine.

The U.S. imperialists believe the Navy, to which they invariably devote much attention, to be one of the most important instruments for achieving their aggressive goals. All the variations of U.S. military doctrine since the war have proceeded from the desire to ensure the superiority of its Navy on the world's oceans. This tendency has intensified particularly in our day, when the Reagan administration has declared virtually all the most important oceans and the adjacent territories of many sovereign states to be "zones of U.S. vital interests."

At the same time the leading spokesmen of the U.S. Administration and the President himself have repeatedly proclaimed America's "right" to supremacy on the world's oceans. Thus comparatively recently R. Reagan publicly called on the U.S. Navy to ensure its "primacy" and "military superiority" so as to "gain access to all the oceans of the world and control of the air, the surface, and the depths of the ocean." Reagan's Navy secretary, J. Lehman, rushed in with ideas of doing nothing less than "blockading the Russian fleet" in its bases in the Kamchatka region and off the Kola Peninsula.... And of "transforming the Soviets into an isolated island, to enable the United States to control the rest of the world." To achieve these aims the United States has been building up the arms race, including the race in naval arms, throughout the postwar years and has been conducting naval building in two areas: the development of a strategic nuclear missile system and the buildup of general-purpose forces.

The submarine nuclear missile system is designed to deliver strikes from the ocean depths against important land-based enemy installations. The creation of such a weapons system in the United States radically changed the designation of its Navy which, having acquired the ability to take combat to targets located deep inside Soviet territory, has become a strategic factor in warfare as a whole. Suffice it to say that in 25 years the United States has already created a fifth generation of sea-launched strategic missiles -- Trident I -- and is simultaneously developing an even more powerful missile -- Trident II. In the same period the displacement of America's missile-carrying submarines has increased 200 percent, the number of nuclear munitions on a single vessel has increased 1,100 percent, and missile range has increased 300 percent. Each new "Ohio"-class missile-carrying submarine is armed with 24 Trident I ballistic missiles with over 190 warheads. Even the choice of the name Trident seems to be no coincidence. The Trident is the symbol of the power of the seas of the mythical god Neptune.

The general-purpose forces of NATO's major fleets and, in particular, of America's major fleets are based on aircraft carriers, which are regarded there as the most important means of gaining and maintaining superiority over the seas, an effective reserve of strategic nuclear forces, and the basis of the fleets' strike power in the localized wars that imperialism is continually waging. The NATO countries have in all 20 aircraft carriers, of which 14 are American and 4 are nuclear-powered.

The system of the U.S. and NATO fleets' general-purpose forces allocates an important role to multipurpose nuclear-powered submarines, surface vessels, and shore-based aircraft designed to wage so-called antisubmarine warfare, to back up the main operations of basic naval forces, to protect sea lanes, to land Marine assault troops, and to resolve other tasks.

In its aggressive preparations the United States attaches great significance to equipping the Navy with missiles, particularly Tomahawks, in tactical and strategic versions (with ranges of 550 km and 2600 km).

THUS, THROUGH U.S. AND NATO EFFORTS, THE WORLD'S OCEANS HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO AN ARENA FOR LAUNCHING AGGRESSION AGAINST THE USSR AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THE MOST IMPORTANT PATRIOTIC AND INTERNATIONALIST DUTY OF ARMED FORCES SERVICEMEN AND, ABOVE ALL, OF THE NAVY IS TO THWART THESE AGGRESSIVE PLANS AND PREVENT THEIR IMPLEMENTATION.

Under these conditions the USSR, with over 40,000 km of coastline, found itself compelled to take care over its security in these areas. The only correct solution to the problem of reliably containing the growing threat was to create a situation capable of setting the imperialists the same complex problems that they have imposed on us. It was necessary, above all, to make the White House aware that the oceans which had previously protected America against retaliatory strikes from the victims of its aggression have now lost the role of a protective barrier and that, in the event of war unleashed by U.S. imperialism against the USSR, the United States will inevitably be threatened with retaliatory strikes as retribution for its aggression.

The Soviet ocean-going nuclear-missile fleet, which our country began building in the mid-1950's by decision of the CC CPSU, is now an important means of deterring [sderzhivaniye] aggression. The main directions in building that fleet were: the creation of a nuclear-powered submarine fleet together with submarine-launched strategic nuclear missile systems; the arming of the fleet with long-range shore-based aviation and shipborne aircraft, plus the forces and means of combatting enemy ships and submarines; and the introduction of various radioelectronic and automated systems.

Thus the Soviet Navy has the requisite combination of all types of forces, including submarines, surface ships, naval aviation and naval infantry.

Virtually all the main factors determining the modern Navy's combat might -- a large strike force, high mobility, and the ability to conduct combat operations on a global scale in different parts of the world's oceans against an enemy navy and in fulfillment of the tasks of destroying important land-based installations -- are concentrated on modern ships.

The widespread introduction of missiles and other modern weaponry has given the Navy fundamentally new qualities and, most important of all, has increased its combat potential for opposing enemy naval groupings and, consequently, its potential for deterring and eliminating enemy aggression.

THUS, OUR NAVY IS EQUIPPED WITH FIRST-CLASS MILITARY HARDWARE AND ITS SHIPS MEET ALL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EFFECTIVE SOLUTION OF COMBAT TASKS AT SEA IN THE EVENT OF ATTACK BY THE IMPERIALISTS AGAINST OUR MOTHERLAND. POTENTIAL WARMONGERS KNOW THIS AND ARE FORCED TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE SOVIET NAVY'S COMBAT MIGHT.

It is necessary to emphasize the fundamental difference of aim which the navies in the imperialist states and the Soviet Union exist to serve. The navies of the United States and its satellites are an instrument of aggression, expansion, and neocolonialism, of the preparation and unleashing of a new world war.

Korea, Vietnam, the countries of the Near and Middle East and the Caribbean, and, quite recently, flagrant aggression against Grenada and Libya -- this is by no means a complete geographical list of America's "vital interests" which aircraft carriers and battleships under the stars and stripes are used to assert thousands of miles from their own borders.

The Soviet Navy, however, is a reliable shield for socialism's gains and a factor for security and world peace. Its ships pursue no aggressive goals, do not hinder international shipping, infringe no one's interests, do not serve as an instrument of pressure against littoral countries, and have never used or threatened to use their weapons against them.

In the complex present-day international situation, of course, demands on the Navy are increasing sharply. Its personnel's main efforts are directed toward the strict fulfillment of the demands of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on matters of increasing vigilance and combat readiness and ensuring the unconditional and guaranteed ability to repulse an aggressor's attack.

The Navy is paying special attention to bringing combat training up to the level required in war and to improving the methods of preparing and conducting operations and combat actions. It should be stressed that combat readiness now depends more than ever before on the morale factor and on servicemen's moral-political and psychological tempering. That is why paramount attention is being paid to improving party political work, to instilling lofty qualities of combat morale in personnel, and to strengthening military discipline and regulation order.

Navy personnel perceive as a combat action program and as the motherland's order the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the 28 May 1984 All-Army Conference of Komosomol Organization Secretaries: "In the world arena we also have to deal with political forces to which goodwill is something alien and which are deaf to rational arguments. In this respect the deterrent might of our defense potential plays an indispensable role. It is now a guarantee not only of the Soviet people's creative labor but also of world peace."

Soviet sailors, together with all Armed Forces servicemen and in a single formation with the navies of the Warsaw Pact countries, are displaying the utmost vigilance, keeping the weapons entrusted to them by the motherland at the requisite level of combat readiness, and doing everything necessary to ensure that our Navy will continue to be socialism's reliable ocean shield.

SHULTZ DOCTRINE ON COMBATING TERRORISM HIT

PM120945 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 8 Jul 84 p 6

[Andrey Grachev article: "Preventive Terrorism"]

[Text] The first cry of the new-born Reagan administration was to be the then U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's call to launch a campaign against "international terrorism". He made this call at his first press conference. In reality it was an attempt to secure a false alibi in order to actively pursue on the world scene a policy of pressure, brigandage and blackmail.

In the years that have elapsed since, the Washington administration has not gone far in its development, or to be more precise, it is still where it started. The USA has switched from the "terrorism" demagoguery to directly adopting terrorist methods and techniques in conducting its foreign policy. It has not abandoned demagoguery, however.

A typical example of using both these devices was provided by a recent address of the present U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to a "conference of international terrorism," held in the American capital. With Reagan administration's mandate ending soon, George Shultz seemed to want to leave a trace of his own if not in history than at least in the vocabulary of international relations.

And now a new commodity has been thrown at the world news market -- "The Shultz Doctrine". Credulous buyers are guaranteed the originality of intention (and invention), as well as simplicity (bordering on primitivism) in handling it. Since they have not thought of a showy name yet, let us venture to suggest it ourselves -- a "doctrine of preventive terrorism".

Indeed, the main novelty in the attitude towards terrorism which the US Administration offers the world is, according to Shultz, a transition from condemning terrorism "passively" to "actively eradicating" it. From now on, instead of, for example, moralizing about the pernicious effects of terrorist acts, the USA will, as it is envisaged by the classified national security directive No 138, signed by the president, engage in "prophylaxis", i.e., punishing already known "terrorists", potential, supposed, and suspected ones and, in general, all those who are blacklisted by the USA, i.e., its President, as members of the "League of Terror", as Shultz called it.

Since prevention is the best cure, the doctrine appears to be perfect. True, two practical questions arise right away. The first one is how to punish, and the second one is who should be regarded as a terrorist after all?

Answering the first question, according to Shultz, is easy. Punishment should be administered by carrying through "corresponding preventive and pre-emptive actions and blows" against "terrorist groups" and states supporting such groups. In plain language this means using armed force at the will and whim of the American administration in a global scale regardless of morals and standards of international law. In other words -- terrorism.

One can't but understand it. And Shultz makes lame excuses. "In each area it will be said. "In a moral manner, you just can't do that. On the other hand, in a moral manner you just can't stand there and get yourselves knocked around, either," he said in his previous address.

"Where are they being attacked?" you could well ask. Well, what about Lebanon where U.S. troops had to be "protected" by firing artillery shells from the "New Jersey" at the country's civilians. What about Grenada where a hospital together with 50 patients had to be razed to the ground to ensure the U.S. landing force's safety? There are lot's of other places.

Now for the second question, who are the terrorists? Firstly, there is a White House-endorsed official list of "terrorist states", which includes Syria, Libya, Iran and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Secondly, the terrorists are members of the "League of Terror" who back the above states, and they are primarily -- yes, you've guessed it! -- the Russians "whose direct or indirect link with terrorists is also clearly understood."

Asked by journalists to give an example of the Soviet Union's support of international terrorism or taking part in it, a State Department spokesman, J. Huges, said he had no concrete data on that score but that perhaps his superiors knew better.

It should be said that Shultz warned against a simplistic approach to inclusions in the "League of Terror". He said that besides "terrorists", there are "freedom fighters".

How are they to be distinguished? Very simply. If they kill, maim, burn and torture as per White House instructions and on American money, as is the case with Washington's mercenaries in Afghanistan and Nicaragua, they are not terrorists. If they invade a neighbouring country, occupy it and exterminate the local population, as is being done by Israel under its "strategic agreement" with the US then they are to be called "victims of terror".

That is sufficient, perhaps. The meaning of the new doctrine is clear.

By starting to harp on "terrorism", Washington has put itself in an unenviable position of the character from the Brothers Grimm tale who attempted to steal a golden goose but his hands stuck to it. Such is the case of "terrorism". The White House has broached the subject and at least saved the others the trouble of thinking about a term that would most accurately size up the present policy and the mode of behavior of the USA in the world.

NEW TIMES EDITORIALIZES ON SENATE CUBA DECISION

PM121052 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Diktat Rebuffed"]

[Text] The Senate of the U.S. Congress has adopted a statement on the United States' readiness to use force against Cuba in case, as the document bluntly puts it, the Marxist-Leninist regime takes aggressive or subversive action in any part of the Western Hemisphere, or there are signs of Cuba preparing to use its might.

The provocative nature of this sinister statement is obvious to all. Washington's design was, no doubt, to distract Latin America's and the world's attention from the escalation of its subversive actions against the independent sovereign states south of the Rio Grande and in the Caribbean, from the CIA's and the Pentagon's militarist antics in Central America.

Two years ago, the Senate passed the anti-Cuban Symms amendment, which authorized the government to take any action, armed force included, to deal with the mythical "Cuban threat" on the continent. Following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling last year which actually deprived Congress of its right to block Presidential decisions on sending American troops abroad, the new move taken on Capitol Hill has given Reagan a free hand.

Not all the senators approve of the decisions intended to intimidate Cuba. Even many Republicans have spoken out against them. Senator Charles Percy, for instance, has criticized Symms and drawn a parallel between the latter's amendment and the notorious Tonkin resolution of the sixties, on the basis of which President Johnson stepped up the "dirty war" against Vietnam.

The new anti-Cuban statement has just gone to show that supporters of the reckless trend towards armed aggression in the region predominate in the U.S. Senate. They pay heed to the absurd recommendations that come from the so-called "Santa Fe Committee," the "brains trust" which has worked out the U.S. Latin American policy. It was the Santa Fe Committee that recommended Reagan, before he took office, starting a national liberation war (sic) against Castro if the U.S. propaganda effort failed.

The big-stick-brandishing "liberators" would be well advised to bear in mind that Cuba has friends, that it will be able to stand up for itself, and that today's Latin America is not the semi-colonial continent of Theodore Roosevelt's time. Anyone who follows developments in the region knows that the continent is often -- and justly -- referred to as "turbulent," which is no exaggeration at all.

The first consultative conference of the anti-imperialist organizations of Central American and Caribbean countries, just finished in Havana, was a vivid demonstration of this turbulence. It called for concerted action in support of socialist Cuba, for all-round assistance to revolutionary Nicaragua, for solidarity with the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries, for a large-scale campaign in defence of the people of occupied Grenada. Its participants demanded strict observance of the non-interference principle, an end to military exercises, and the disbandment of the military blocs knocked together by Washington there.

It is significant that Washington's imperialist policy is meeting with more and more resolute resistance at government level as well. Fresh evidence of this is the conference of the foreign, economics and finance ministers of eleven Latin American countries held in Cartagena, Colombia, on the initiative of the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. The conference levelled sharp criticism at the predatory policy of the American monopolies and demanded that lending rates be reduced and restrictions on imports from the developing countries be lifted.

While not identical politically, both the Havana and the Cartagena conferences expressed, even though in different registers, the opposition of the real masters of Latin America to attempts to make their land a "backyard" of the developed capitalist world, a U.S. domain. This opposition is mounting, while the U.S. ruling circles are steadily losing their capacity to control their "near rear" short of using armed force.

Is it for this reason that the gnashing of the teeth can be heard from Washington and that political documents like the Senate's new anti-Cuban statement, based on the threadbare Monroe Doctrine, are appearing there?

DEMOCRATS CRITICIZE REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD130420 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Democratic Party's national convention will open in San Francisco on Monday. According to press reports the presidential contenders and the party's draft platform focus on the nation's foreign policy. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses this aspect of the election campaign in his weekly comment:

Of course, elections in the United States, as in all other countries, are an entirely internal issue. Nobody has the right to interfere in the American election campaigns. The thing is, however, that the current campaign helps to understand the attitude of the American public towards the United States' foreign policy which is of great concern to people everywhere. It is truly indicative that these days peace, prevention of nuclear war and arms control are the most popular demands throughout the United States, and therefore practically all politicians are talking about their peaceful intentions and better relations with the Soviet Union.

If you look at the Democratic Party's draft platform you will see many critical remarks about the present American foreign policy. The authors of the document note that President Reagan has initiated an unprecedented nuclear arms race and undermined the nuclear arms control process as a whole, that his foreign policy is irresponsible, and that his administration fools Americans by false assertions that they can survive in a nuclear war if there are enough shovels to go around. The same criticism was voiced by all Democratic presidential contenders. For example, Senator Gary Hart said on Tuesday that the reelection of President Reagan would bring a time of unprecedented danger marked by regional conflicts that could all too easily escalate to a nuclear showdown.

It is noteworthy that the Democratic Party's leaders say they are prepared to take certain practical steps to come to terms with the Soviet Union on curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear war. Former Vice President Walter Mondale said he would impose a temporary halt to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons. He also stated the other day that he would declare a moratorium on testing antisatellite weapons. Needless to say that the criticism of Reagan's foreign policy voiced by the Democratic Party and its statements in favor of arms control agreements with the Soviet Union undoubtedly reflect the hopes and aspirations of the American public.

Under such circumstances the administration resorts to various political and propaganda maneuvers without making any positive changes in its policy. The White House wants to create an impression that it is seeking a dialogue and improved working relations with the Soviet Union. It is clear nowadays that President Reagan cannot openly repeat his calls for nuclear superiority, the first use of nuclear weapons and a crusade against the Soviet Union. In an election year, different statements are needed. As one American journalist put it, speaking about the President's recent remarks on his foreign policy, the statements marked the latest move in an election year drive by Reagan to portray himself as the candidate of peace and dispel notions that his hard-line rhetoric and anticommunist belief have widened the rift between Washington and Moscow. This is another indication that Reagan's hardline policy is unrealistic and it runs counter to people's aspirations for peace and security.

ZORIN VIEWS MONDALE RACE, PARTY CONFLICTS

LD122109 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A considerable amount of information and commentaries published today in the American press are connected with the election campaign, which has entered into its most active phase. This is not surprising. Now, when less than 4 months remain before the presidential elections, everything U.S. politicians do or say is related in some way or another to the influence this will have on the elections. On the other hand, the overemphasis on preelection subject matter by the U.S. mass media is aimed at stirring up the voters, as they say. The so-called primaries, which have taken place throughout the country and in which delegates to the congresses of the Republican and Democratic Parties were elected, demonstrated the quite low level of interest shown by millions of Americans in the election campaign taking place. For many Americans there is characteristic disillusionment in the policies of both main bourgeois parties. Thence the desire to stand aside from the preelection skirmishes.

Remembering that 4 years ago, more than half of the American electorate preferred not to take part in the voting, the leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties are sparing no effort to activate the voters. This will be, in particular, one of the main tasks of the Democratic Party congress to open in San Francisco in 4 days' time. This is why preparation for the congress is being carried out according to all the rules of the advertising companies. Many millions have been spent on holding it and having it relayed on television.

As the main question of who will be put forward as the Democratic Party candidate for the post of President has virtually been predetermined -- he will be the former U.S. vice president in the Carter government, Walter Mondale -- public interest in the forthcoming event is being whipped up over the problem of who will occupy second place in the Democrats' preelection list and be put forward as candidate for the post of vice president.

But if one is to speak of Walter Mondale, then one could say that he is quite a well-known figure in the American political arena. His political biography began in 1948, when he played an active part in the election campaign of Hubert Humphrey, one of the Democratic Party leaders of the time. Mondale was born in January 1928, in the family of Presbyterian minister. He received the highest level of legal education and before he became totally devoted to political work, he was an employee of a large legal firm. Walter Mondale owes his political career largely to the patronage of Hubert Humphrey. After Humphrey became U.S. vice president in 1964, Mondale took Humphrey's place in the Senate. Even though he is not a particularly good speaker and does not have a reputation as a brilliant politician, his many years of ties with the party apparatus of the Democratic Party make his position fairly sound.

Another considerable sign of confidence in him was the fact that in 1973, the head of the Rockefeller family, David Rockefeller, included Mondale in the so-called tripartite committee -- a political organ closely connected with powerful monopolistic circles, which played a big part in working out Washington's political course. Mondale keeps up these ties to this day, which play no small part in securing a financial basis for him in his struggle for the post of U.S. President.

The question of who will become Mondale's running mate in the election list has become the subject of acute competition in the highest levels of the Democratic Party. Some members of its leadership insist upon Mondale making a woman his running mate. This is connected with the fact that numerous public opinion polls show that a considerable number of female American voters are quite negatively disposed to Reagan's candidacy. This is influenced by the fact that it was precisely during Reagan's Presidency and not without help from the government, that the amendment to the U.S. Constitution which was to have granted American women equal rights with men was conclusively defeated.

Another idea widely supported within the leadership of the Democratic Party is the nomination of Senator Gary Hart as candidate for the post of vice president. He has been Mondale's main opponent within the party for many months. According to the initiators of this idea, putting the two politicians on one list, one as candidate for U.S. President and the other as candidate for vice president, will help to overcome the split in the Democratic Party, which weakens its position on the eve of the elections.

So far, the Democratic Party has not managed to get over its internal conflicts at all.

President Reagan has started on his election campaign. Touring the country, he is boldly advertising the work of his administration and trying to reassure Americans worried by the foreign policy course of the Republican administration. The determined way in which Reagan and his entourage are trying to appear before the American public as politicians concerned about peace shows the anxiety of the Republican party leadership over the progress of the preelection struggle in the coming months.

Walter Mondale said, in answer to U.S. newspaper correspondents as to how he regards opinion polls that say that Reagan is leading the election race at present, that the election struggle had not yet started for real.

After the congress in San Francisco, the Democrats would be drawing voters' attention to the dangers of the Reagan administration's foreign policy course and the need to remove it from power.

MONDALE CHOICE OF FERRARO AS RUNNING MATE NOTED

LD122307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1710 GMT 12 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that Walter Mondale, already considered the victor in the race for nomination of the Democratic Party, has proposed as his vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro, a member of the House of Representatives from New York. UPI writes that this is the first time a woman has been proposed in the United States for the second-most-important state post. Well, in fact there has been a precedent. The Communist Party put forward as its candidate the prominent public figure and civil rights campaigner, Angela Davis. But for one of the major bourgeois parties, this is, indeed, the first time.

Geraldine Ferraro is 48. A lawyer, she has occupied leading posts in the administration of New York. One of her sons is of age for military service -- so, as UPI points out, she has personal reasons to disagree sharply with the adventurist foreign policy of the Reagan administration. The candidacy of Geraldine Ferraro, like Mondale's own, is subject to confirmation at the Democratic Convention which opens in San Francisco on Monday.

U.S. JOURNAL URGES WIDER USE OF SOVIET LICENSES

PM091053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Technology on Western Markets"]

[Text] New York, 4 Jul -- The concept of a "lag" between the Soviet Union and the Western countries in the sphere of industrial technology, which is strenuously cultivated in the West, by no means corresponds with reality. This is the conclusion of the authoritative U.S. journal AMERICAN METAL MARKET.

The USSR, for instance, occupies exceptionally strong positions in the sphere of metal-processing technology, (J. Kayser) chief of the U.S. firm (Kayser) Research, cited in the journal, believes. As an example of the successful application of leading Soviet technology at U.S. enterprises, the AMERICAN METAL MARKET cites the experience of the Californian construction firm McDermott Marine Construction, which recently acquired a license for the production of an automatic unit for welding metals by the pressure method developed at the Kiev Ye.O. Paton Institute of Arc Welding. Progressive Soviet technology, the journal notes, has made it possible to increase labor productivity in welding pipes for gas lines by 40 percent.

Other U.S. mass media far from sympathetic to the world of socialism have also been forced to admit that the USSR is one of the major exporters of technology to the industrial Western countries. Thus, the U.S. business circles' organ JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL writes that in the last decade U.S. corporations have purchased over 125 different licenses from the socialist countries, chiefly the Soviet Union.

However, according to (J. Kayser), this figure is niggardly compared with the potential which broader use of Soviet technology promise. Most U.S. businessmen make the mistake of continuing to think in yesterday's terms. Here, (Kayser) believes, the United States must learn from Japan, whose steel industry has long been making wide use of technological processes developed in the USSR.

OW121325 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Zhang Aiping, Chinese minister of national defense, has just concluded his visit to Japan. We will now broadcast commentator Yuriy Afonin's commentary on his visit:

It was the first visit to Japan by the Chinese minister of national defense. This visit was of particularly great significance because Defense Minister Zhang Aiping stopped over in Japan on his way home from the United States. This very fact should remind one of the plan to form a tripartite alliance among the United States, Japan, and China.

Let us turn to the background of Mr Zhang Aiping's visit to Japan. First, during the Chinese defense minister's visit to the United States, the issue of procuring weapons from the United States was brought up for discussion. To be more precise, the issue of expanding military cooperation between the United States and China was brought up for discussion. Second, during his consultations with Director General Kurihara of the Defense Agency, Mr Zhang Aiping not only gave his support for Japan's defense policy, that is, Japan's militarization program, but also made a positive appraisal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. In this way, China explicitly expressed its approval of the U.S. ruling clique's military policy in the Far East, or in a broader geographic and strategic sense, in the whole Asia and Pacific area.

As is well known, however, it is none other than this policy that has caused stepped up tension and an increased nuclear threat. The latest example of this policy is the beginning of deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles loaded with nuclear warheads on U.S. vessels in the Pacific.

China's support for this policy, even though indirect, serves as an encouragement for the advocates of this policy, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war in the Far East. At this point, one cannot but recall the remarks made by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger during his recent visit to Japan: It is not only desirable, but also necessary, for China to join, in one way or another, in the tripartite military cooperation among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Judging from Mr Zhang Aiping's remarks in Tokyo, this Washington overture is not being resisted in Beijing. This Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, for which the Chinese leadership has expressed its support, has been used as a pretext for expanding military cooperation between the United States and Japan as well as for strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Far East. This is manifested in the fact that calls at Japanese ports by U.S. ships, including those loaded with nuclear arms, have become more frequent, that F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons will be deployed at Misawa Airbase, and that a policy of turning Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States has been publicized.

It is quite obvious that the U.S. military buildup in the Far East is primarily aimed at the Soviet Union.

However, it is naive to think that this military capability of the United States does not pose any danger to other countries in the area, including China. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that to the U.S. military authorities, the Far East, like Western Europe, is one of the areas with the greatest probability of becoming a theater of limited nuclear war. It was not long ago that Washington openly declared that such a war might break out, but that it could be endured [yonin].

With the deployment of U.S. Tomahawks in the Far East, the antiwar campaign in Japan has become strikingly vigorous, reflecting the Japanese people's efforts to prevent a repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The campaign aims at opposing not only the U.S. missiles, but also the Japan-U.S. military alliance that has served as a legitimate basis for involving Japan in the U.S. global strategy.

Although the Japanese ruling clique is now having a bitter experience with this campaign, it is quite obvious that the Japanese reactionaries will make extensive use of the Chinese defense minister's remarks on supporting the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in an attempt to weaken and shatter the antiwar and antinuclear campaign. However, it is also beyond doubt that the antiwar campaign in Japan will not only overcome this new obstacle, but also grow and become increasingly more powerful.

CHINESE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS VISIT TALLINN

OW130610 Moscow Radio in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Chinese agricultural economists delegation is continuing its visit in the Soviet Union. The group is led by Du Runsheng, director [as heard] of the China-USSR Friendship Association and director of the China Rural Development Research Center. The Chinese guests arrived in Tallinn, capital of Estonian SSR, on 12 July for a visit. On the same day, they had a talk with (Aliou), chairman of the (Nong Gong) [Agricultura-Industrial] United Company of the Estonian SSR. (Aliou) gave a detailed account of the company's management system to the Chinese guests. The Chinese agricultural economists then visited a farm on the outskirts of Tallinn.

JAPANESE EXPELLED FOR SPYING; PROTEST LODGED

LD130906 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Competent Soviet bodies detained at the airport of the city of Khmel'nitskiy on July 6 Takashi Kuriyama of the Japanese firm Kokusai Koeki who was engaged in gathering intelligence information about defence facilities of the USSR.

During his several trips to the USSR for assembly work, Kuriyama in fact photographed, by using tricks of all sorts, defence and industrial enterprises, bridges, airfields, military equipment and other facilities of interest to foreign special services.

Material evidence, fully exposing Kuriyama's illegal activities, were found on him during his detention at the airport before departure for Moscow. Among the materials were maps with corresponding notes, photographic films, diary notes and portable espionage computer equipment.

Under the existing Soviet legislation, the Japanese citizen is liable to criminal punishment for spying. Nevertheless, the Soviet side has found it possible not to go beyond expelling the foreigner from the Soviet Union, guided by the interests of promoting goodneighbourly relations between the two countries and displaying its good will.

A protest at the Japanese expert's activity has been lodged with the Japanese Embassy in Moscow by the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES OFFICIAL FROM JAPANESE FIRM

LD111224 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, received today Seiji Tsutsumi, president of the Japanese concern "Sheibu," at the latter's request. They had a detailed conversation on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.

PRAVDA NOTES WPK APPROVAL OF KIM IL-SONG TOUR

PM121352 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Approval"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jul -- A plenum of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee has fully approved the results of the official friendly visit by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries.

An information report published here says that the meetings and talks with the leaders of the USSR and the other fraternal countries held during the tour have helped to strengthen trust and mutual understanding and further raise the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and those countries to a new, higher level.

The WPK Central Committee, the report notes, fully supports and approves the high assessment given by the DPRK party-state delegation of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries and expresses firm solidarity with the countermeasures they have adopted in response to the siting of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The unshakable support of the fraternal socialist countries for the Korean people's just struggle for the motherland's unification is a great inspiration to them, the document says.

The plenum expressed the resolve of the WPK and the DPRK Government to bear high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and strengthen cohesion with the peoples of socialist countries and all the planet's peace-loving peoples.

PARTY, STATE GREET MONGOLIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD101844 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers have sent greetings to Comrades Tsedenbal and Batmonh, leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of their country's national holiday, the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Over the years of people's power, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the telegram says, radical transformations have been implemented in Mongolia in all spheres of life and in all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Mongolian People's Republic is making a worthy contribution to consolidating the position of world socialism. Year by year, the indestructible friendship and close cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, between the Soviet Union and Mongolia, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, are developing. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers wish Mongolian working people fresh successes in socialist construction, successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, and happiness and prosperity for the people of fraternal Mongolia

Ustinov Cables Yondon

PM121200 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General J. Yondon, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces, I send you and all Mongolian servicemen fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 63d anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The Mongolian people are celebrating their national festival in a situation of new achievements in building socialism and in resolving the important and crucial tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress. On this portentous day, I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all personnel of the Mongolian People's Army great new successes in combat and political training and in further strengthening socialist Mongolia's defense capability.

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic develop and strengthen.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

CAPTURED LETTERS SHOW REBEL CW USE IN DRA

PM121623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Revealing Documents"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 Jul -- The BAKHTAR agency has published a number of revealing documents taken by the DRA security organs from counterrevolutionary elements. A letter sent by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, ringleader of the so-called "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" (Hezb-e Eslami) to his assistant in the Afghan province of Lowgar, has been published. It says that "international friends" have given the Hezb-e Eslami large quantities of modern weapons, including "toxic chemical bombs," and contains instructions to send representatives from each gang in Peshawar in Pakistan to be drilled in the use of these weapons by U.S. and other foreign specialists. Another letter, from Jalani, ringleader of the "National Front for the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan," contains direct instructions to begin using toxic chemicals and to send the victims to Peshawar for "propaganda purposes."

The bosses of another counterrevolutionary grouping, Harqat-e Engelab-e Eslami Afghanistan, wrote bluntly to the bandits ensconced in Farah Province that the chemical agents that they had requested had been sent to them via a certain (Abdilulla Dzhanaqa). They were ordered to use these chemical agents as soon as possible in accordance with prearranged plan.

The documents cited, BAKHTAR writes, prove irrefutably that, with the support of their foreign protectors, the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces have sent consignments of chemical weapons into DRA territory and that for some time now U.S. instructors have been training bandits in methods of using them. In an attempt to conceal from the world public U.S. involvement in this barbarous action, the agency continues, the United States has been kicking up a propaganda fuss over fabrications regarding the alleged use of toxic agents by DRA Armed Forces and the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. The United States has already made such attempts many times but has not found any proof.

In this connection, BAKHTAR cites a letter taken from the intercepted correspondence of the "Jamiat-e Eslami Afghanistan" counterrevolutionary grouping, which acknowledges that "despite the efforts made, it has not been possible to find the slightest proof of the use of chemical weapons by Afghan or Soviet troops in Afghanistan." The fact that chemical weapons have been used by the bandits is not in doubt. It shows how far the United States and its accomplices have already gone in the undeclared war against the DRA.

SALVE, INDIAN DELEGATION DEPART AFTER VISIT

PM120940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] The Indian Government delegation headed by N.K.P. Salve, minister of state for coal, steel, and mines, has ended its visit in the Soviet Union. While in our country it took part in celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the Bhilai metallurgical combine.

The guests had meetings with N.V. Goldin, president of the Society for Soviet-Indian Friendship and USSR minister of construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy.

The delegation left the USSR 10 July.

ASEAN CONFERENCE OPENS; U.S., JAPAN SEEK CONTROL

LD121109 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Jakarta July 12 TASS -- An extended conference of the foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) opened here today with the participation of the foreign ministers of the USA, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand as well as representatives of the European Economic Community. On the agenda are problems of regional and international economic cooperation, the results of the London conference of the seven biggest capitalist countries and a number of other issues.

Opening the conference the Foreign Minister of Indonesia Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja urged the conferees to give special attention to international economic relations. Among the problems worrying the developing states he mentioned their growing debts to the West and the policy pursued by the USA and other biggest capitalist countries to raise protectionist barriers and artificially increase the (?interest) rates. In this connection the minister said that the measures approved at the London meeting of the "Seven" are at variance with the aspirations of the developing states.

In the opinion of local observers U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign minister of Japan Shintaro Abe, attending the conference, intend to use the Jakarta conference for pushing through one more joint strategic concept, namely plans for establishing the notorious "Pacific Community." In this way Washington and Tokyo want to make Southeast Asian and Pacific states economically dependent on them, to place them under Japanese-American military and political control and in the final account to draw them into the system of militaristic blocs established in the region by the USA.

Despite the obvious desire of the USA and Japan to give a political colouring to the conference in Jakarta, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in his statement reaffirmed the intention of the ASEAN countries to concentrate on pressing economic issues of mutual interest. The Indonesian minister also stressed that the exchange of opinions between ASEAN states and Pacific countries is not aimed at establishing a new regional organisation.

U.S., PRC OBSTRUCT SOUTHEAST ASIA DIALOGUE

PM121408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "Ironical Remarks": "And What Is Contained Within Quotation Marks?.."]

[Text] A meeting between N. Sihanouk, "president of Democratic Kampuchea;" Son Sann, "prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea's Coalition Government;" and Khieu Samphan, "responsible for foreign affairs," took place in the middle of last week in Beijing. This "event" was reported to the world at large by XINHUA, China's official news agency.

May my readers forgive the abundance of quotation marks in the first paragraph of these remarks. But there is no way one can manage without them in this instance. The point is that all the titles of the three who met, as well the name of the country they allegedly represent, are nothing but the product of the imagination of certain interested parties. The geographic term "Democratic Kampuchea" does not exist on world maps. What does exist on Thailand's territory are camps of surviving Pol Pot supporters who, together with Khmer reaction abroad, are attempting to unite their efforts in order to shake the people's power in the PRK. This was the goal pursued by the creation of the so-called "Coalition Government" in which Pol Pot's men claim the leading roles by virtue of reliance on their military formations, and this leads to frequent conflicts within the "government."

This "government," unrepresentative of any people, is hiding like robbers in the jungles and from time to time trying to create the impression of "a temporal existence."

Such pretensions are approved of in Beijing. People there, as we can see, even welcome with open arms these "rolling stones" without family or tribe. And how could they fail to express gratitude to their puppets for so passionately serving the interests of Chinese policy in Southeast Asia! It is an open secret that the so-called "Kampuchean problem" arose as a result of Beijing's endeavors and it is Beijing's efforts, coupled with Washington's, that maintain permanent tension along the borders between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Having undertaken to support the reactionary emigre groups from Indochina's countries, the United States and China pamper and look after them like a beloved child. One of the parents, the one that is nearer, acts as instructor and mentor, providing political, military, and financial aid. The other one, the one across the ocean, is concerned with selecting the appropriate entourage for its child.

Foreign observers write that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz once again intends to advocate a stepping up of the confrontation between this group and the Indochina countries, this time at the enlarged conference of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers, which is due to open in Jakarta. Bearing in mind the fact that not all of the association's member states are inclined to take a stance similar to that of the United States and China on this issue, the efforts by Washington's emissary will be aimed at overcoming "certain differences." However, this work is troublesome and thankless. The initiatives and peace-loving policy of the SRV, the PRK, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic are bearing fruit. The invitations for a dialogue that were heard again at the Vientiane conference of Indochinese foreign ministers and the specific steps in this direction are opening a way through the obstructions being piled up by those trying to maintain the hotbed of tension constantly smoldering in Southeast Asia. The fear that a dialogue may emerge and the situation in this region may be normalized encourages the United States and China to act on the basis of their own selfish interests. These interests -- as is becoming increasingly clear -- are fundamentally different from the aspirations of the millions of people inhabiting that part of the world.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES INDOCHINA CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

PM111534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Firm, Constructive Stance"]

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Jul -- Thanks to the help and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and friends throughout the world, the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea are confidently overcoming difficulties and have secured new successes in all spheres of their development, says the communique published here today on the results of the scheduled ninth conference of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers held in Vientiane.

The document particularly notes the economic, military, and political successes of People's Kampuchea, which attest to the irreversibility of the development of the situation in that country, to the strengthening of Kampuchea's positions in the international arena, to the defeats of the Pol Potites, who have stained themselves with crimes of genocide, and to the demoralization of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." The continuing gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea is evidence of the stabilization of the situation in Kampuchea.

The foreign ministers condemned the escalation of hostile actions by China and Thailand against the countries of Indochina. The conference fully supported the just stance and retaliatory measures of the SRV in repulsing China's provocative armed actions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, called on Beijing to reply to the SRV's peace proposals on the resumption of talks between the two countries, and confirmed the wish of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea to restore the traditional relations of friendship with the Chinese people and to normalize interstate relations with the PRC.

The ministers expressed extreme concern at the aggravation of the situation on the Lao-Thai border. They condemned the encroachments on Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity and demanded that Thai troops be withdrawn from the three Lao populated points occupied by them.

The conference participants deem it urgent to achieve the speediest possible accords on measures to ensure the two sides' security on the Kampuchean-Thai border and to continue to resolve all disputes between the countries of Indochina and Thailand by negotiation.

The ministers noted that despite the existing differences between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, these two groups of countries have a common desire to reduce tension, deepen mutual understanding, and seek measures aimed at the gradual restoration of peace in Southeast Asia without outside interference. According to the conference participants, in order to start this process, it is necessary to immediately embark on a dialogue to discuss the urgent problems in relations between these two groups of states. The foreign ministers of Laos, the SRV, and Kampuchea believe that an equal dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN will be an important step in the process of reducing tension and strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

USSR, PHILIPPINES' PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM121205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines conveying to him and to the friendly Philippine people sincere greetings and wishes for successes, progress, and prosperity on the occasion of Independence Day, the country's national holiday. The telegram expresses confidence that the further development of multifaceted relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, accords with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples and makes its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the Asia and Pacific region.

In his reply telegram, the president of the Philippines expressed on behalf of the Philippine people and himself personally gratitude to the USSR Supreme Presidium for the greetings and good wishes. Allow me to take advantage of this occasion, the telegram says, to express best wishes for your great country's further progress and flourishing.

REASONS FOR SCHAFF'S OUSTER FROM PZPR CITED

LD122338 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Here is a commentary by Wlaczyslaw Okov entitled: "One More Corrector of Marxism."

The ways and methods of economic and political stabilization, political system problems, and the full restoration of the leading role of the party of the Polish working class: these and other problems are currently the center of attention in the social life of the Polish People's Republic. Those who see the present difficulties as an opportunity for a definite transformation of Polish society also evince an active interest in them. The PERSPEKTYWY weekly, considering the particular attempts to cast doubt on the principles of Marxist-Leninism, wrote: The main tendency in the revisionist activity is to put Leninism in opposition to Marxism and propagate what are called national models of communism. Recently, Adam Schaff was one of those to deal with this matter, ending up at the positions of militant revisionism and nationalism. In a book published in 1982 in Vienna dealing with the paths of development of the contemporary communist movement, Schaff came out in favor of another model of socialism in Poland. He called for a revision of the very notion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and demanded the dissolution of the PZPR. He thus assured readers that he no longer needed the party. Therefore, the party drew the logical conclusion and a Party Control Commission decree excluded Adam Schaff from its ranks. TRYBUNA LUDU, in its commentary on this topic, stressed that Schaff was not excluded from the PZPR for views expressed during academic discussion, but for his political stance as a member of the party, a stance that harms the party ideologically and politically by causing disorientation among a section of its members.

It is worthwhile to stress here that Schaff's pretensions to have said something new on Marxism are utterly groundless. As the participants in the academic conference recently held in Warsaw on the place and role of the PZPR in the 40-year history of the Polish People's Republic so rightly emphasized, his publications fundamentally repeated the ideas of Kautsky, Garaudy, and other -- previous and later -- correctors of Marxism. Like them, Schaff deems exemplary those parties that canceled the thesis of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the other fundamental assumptions of Marxism-Leninism from their programs. However, he overlooked the fact that such parties in other countries -- as the PERSPEKTYWY weekly observed -- are losing both the influence and votes of the electors.

After counterrevolution suffered a crushing defeat in December 1981, after it learned of the futility of its attempts to lie to the nation and lead it out onto the streets again under the slogans of the defeated Solidarity, it directed its main fire against PZPR unity. When one considers the matter from this perspective, Adam Schaff has played a particularly discreditable part by clothing in theory the bankrupt praxis of those who seek to push Poland from the socialist path it has been walking for 40 years.

POLISH OFFICER WRITES ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

PM121308 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Wieslaw (Sulgut) of the Polish Army under the rubric "With Our Combat Friends": "In the Spirit of Fraternity"]

[Text] Our regiment's servicemen are well known at enterprises in the vicinity. They have repeatedly helped to eliminate gaps in production and have lent a hand during busy days at harvest time.

On visiting plants, factories, and state farm fields, we frequently hear words of praise from the leadership: The Zolnierze (that is what Polish Army servicemen are called) work conscientiously, help to create a healthy atmosphere in the collectives, and lead people on to good deeds by their personal example.

But our soldiers and commanders are thanked not only for this. The ideological grounding of the Zolnierze impresses working people. It is no accident that workers approach them for an explanation of complex issues in the PZPR's domestic and foreign policy.

Our regiment's servicemen successfully counteract sabotage from Western subversive centers and the counterrevolutionary underground in their pay. We are proud that the servicemen achieve victories on this front as well. They are stronger than our class enemy because the truth is on their side.

Naturally, the question arises: How can we direct yesterday's draftees, along the right path, many of whom socialism's enemies actively tried to win over to their side prior to their service in the Army? I will reply that this is facilitated by the harmonious system of personnel education that has been set up in the regiment aimed at forming a socialist world outlook in servicemen. Some 98 percent of our officers and NCO's are PZPR members. More than half the soldiers are members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. This is the aktiv that takes a direct role in conducting political education work. It permeates all regimental life and creates a healthy spirit in the collective. I will discuss just one element of this system -- international education.

We believe that the most important component in international education is the line of further strengthening combat fraternity with the Army of the land of the soviets, the component of consolidating friendship with the USSR in every possible way. In political lessons and political information meetings, officers constantly tell of the origins of the Polish People's Army on Soviet soil and of the Soviet and Polish servicemen's joint battles against a common enemy. For 2 years in a row now, the newspapers ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and ZNAMYA POBEDY, as well as the magazine PRZYJAZN of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, have been conducting a competition in subunits of the Polish Army and the Northern Group of Forces devoted to the history and combat ties of our armies. This competition is very popular, and our servicemen participate in it enthusiastically and answer questions fully and vividly.

The personnel show great interest in materials on the development of our all-around ties and on the unity of action of Poland and the USSR in the international arena. Newspaper articles and television programs on the recent visits of Comrades W. Jaruzelski and F. Siwicki to the USSR and on the unveiling of the monument to Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms in Ryazan were the most popular, and we gave servicemen an opportunity to familiarize themselves with them more fully. For this we increased the time for self-preparation and supplied the subunits with the necessary literature.

The regiment's servicemen fully understand the tremendous role economic cooperation with the socialist states, and with the Soviet Union above all, signifies for our country. A friend in need is a friend indeed. When economic sanctions were applied against Poland on the initiative of U.S. obscurantists, the Soviet Union increased deliveries of industrial raw materials and other essential goods to our country. This has been repeatedly discussed in political lessons. Many servicemen say that during leave, they hold conversations with workers and peasants on this topic and explain the true state of affairs.

We are proud that the ideological training of personnel, being verified under such complex conditions, stands the test in practice. This training enables servicemen to participate fully armed in the struggle against the consequences of the crisis. During preparations for the elections to the people's councils, the Polish Army was called an army of agitators.

Socialism's enemies called for the election to be boycotted, but more and more people came to the agitation centers to hear the candidate deputies, who included many servicemen, including some from our regiment. The election results clearly demonstrated the groundlessness of the antisocialist forces' calculations. The overwhelming majority of our country's population, as was pointed out at the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session, displayed a lofty civic duty and treated their participation in the elections to the local organs of power with all seriousness and a sense of responsibility, voicing support for the process of stabilization in Poland and expressing the desire to further strengthen public calm and order in the country.

Our regiment is commanded by Colonel Marian (Ilnitskiy), a war veteran. He began his service as a soldier in a Soviet military unit. It operated as part of the First Ukrainian Front. Col (Ilnitskiy) holds his loyalty to brotherhood in arms sacred. The frontline soldier frequently tells the personnel stories about joint battles against the Hitlerites and instructs young servicemen to be true to their international duty. We also endeavor to use other forms of international education. We do everything to prevent indifference and formalism in mass political work. All our Zolnierze study the recommended materials with tremendous willingness and take an active part in various measures.

We receive Soviet newspapers and magazines and read them with interest. We have the opportunity to watch Soviet television. Thanks to technical assistance from our neighbors -- specialists in the Northern Group of Forces. Many of my colleagues study Russian with pleasure in order to gain better knowledge of the literature of the land of the soviets and life there.

The camp of a Soviet regiment is located next to our military camp. One day our Soviet friends invited the Zolnierze over, showed them combat hardware, and demonstrated their ability to operate it. Then Col M. (Ilnitskiy) addressed the servicemen of the two regiments.

We jointly hold ceremonial sessions in honor of memorable dates in the history of our peoples and jointly tend the graves of servicemen who fell during the war. Together we hold seminars for leaders of political study groups (and without fail, our regiments' propagandists speak in the other regiment), exchange lecturers, and regularly organize sports competitions. The regiments' women's councils see to the development of children's art activity. Komsomol members and members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth attend each other's meeting and exchange work experience.

This year, the Warsaw Pact states held exercises on Polish territory. We also use the materials illuminating the brother servicemen's joint actions for the international education of personnel and to strengthen combat friendship with all defenders of peace and socialism. Thematic evenings devoted to the socialist community countries are held regularly in our regiment's subunits. The significance of this direction of our activity has increased just recently in particular, when the international situation has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies. Under these conditions, what is required of the socialist armies' servicemen is still greater cohesion, high vigilance, and profound understanding of their duty to guard the peoples' peaceful labor.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the importance of a comprehensive approach to organizing the whole business of international education and of a close connection between the ideological, political, labor, and moral education of young people. Just such an approach helps to shape the necessary moral and combat qualities in our servicemen, who are always ready to fulfill their duty to defend socialism's borders against any aggressor.

PZPR'S BEDNARSKI CITED ON FRG REVANCHISM

PM121402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Halting Revanchists' Intrigues"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul -- The participants in the first session of the Institute of National Remembrance held here spoke of the need to halt the activity of all revanchist forces in the FRG seeking to conceal the truth about World War II and the crimes of Hitler's fascism. The institute was established by a decision of the Polish Sejm on the basis of the chief commission for the investigation of Hitlerite war crimes in Poland.

Addressing the session, H. Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, pointed out that certain political circles in the FRG are again trying to falsify the past of Nazism, to vindicate or consign to oblivion the crimes it engendered. It is perturbing, the speaker continued, that world imperialism is seeking to cast doubt on the principles of Europe's postwar political structure, that there is an unrestrained arms race whipped up by the United States and its NATO allies, and that ever new seats of tension are being kindled. Under these conditions, we must constantly remember the millions of Poles and representatives of other peoples tortured by Hitler's butchers as well as those who fell in the struggle against fascism.

Expressing the will of the entire Polish people, H. Bednarski stressed, we resolutely denounce the activity of the revanchists, who are issuing provocative statements aimed at undermining Poland's territorial integrity. We are not just guided by the interests of the Polish people. For the sake of the tranquil labor and peaceful development of all mankind, Poland demands an end to the militarist policy pursued by the NATO countries.

SCINTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM121347 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jul -- The determining role in the continuous progressive development of Romanian-Soviet relations is played by the friendly ties existing between the RCP and the CPSU, and in particular by the meetings and contacts between the two countries' party and state leaders and by summit talks, which always end with decisions that enrich this cooperation, the RCP Central Committee organ SCINTEIA writes today on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania. The newspaper stresses that the talks between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of RCP and the president of Romania, during the latter's working visit to Moscow, were an important contribution to further developing the fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

In celebrating the treaty anniversary today, the newspaper continues, it should be stressed with particular satisfaction that Romanian-Soviet relations are developing steadily and that cooperation in the economic field and ties in the sphere of culture and art are expanding. The exchange of experience along party and state channels and between mass and public organizations is developing simultaneously. Romania and the Soviet Union are cooperating closely within the CEMA framework, are struggling together with the other socialist countries, other states, and progressive and democratic forces in the world to save mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER WOERNER VISITING U.S.

To Expand Military Cooperation

LD121646 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Taras Lariokhin writes: FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner started today his five-day visit in the United States. According to news agencies reports this trip is aimed at the widening of military cooperation between Bonn and Washington. Following in the wake of the Reagan administration the FRG Government, against the will of the majority of the country's population, provided its territory for the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles weapons. The FRG is implementing most zealously also the United States' demands to increase the contribution to "NATO's defences". The draft federal budget for 1985 envisages a 3.7 percent increase of the spending for military purposes. But even this figure is not enough for the Pentagon.

According to press reports, the question of the increase of the FRG's contribution to the development of NATO's infrastructure will be discussed again during Woerner's talks with Reagan and other U.S. officials.

It is precisely for this purpose that the council of the Western European Union (WEU) quite recently untied the hands of the West German military-industrial complex by lifting from the FRG the remaining restrictions on the production of conventional offensive armaments. Now the FRG has been given a go-ahead for the production of strategic bomber aviation and long-range missiles.

It should be recalled in this connection that devolving on the Federal Republic of Germany, as one of the legal successors of the former Reich, is the commitment, established by the Potsdam Agreement, that no threat to neighbouring states or the world at large should ever come from German soil. This commitment must be observed un-deviatingly, says the memorandum to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The course of official Bonn at the speeding up of the arms race, at the consolidation of its role as one of the main executors of the militaristic plans of the Pentagon and NATO indicates that those who are at the helm of power in the FRG have a short memory.

Signs Arms Deal

LD130751 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko.

West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, on an official visit here, and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger have signed an agreement under which West Germany will buy in the United States 25 U.S.-made Patriot anti-aircraft missile units. The agreement obliges West Germany to deploy on its territory 95 Roland missile batteries, manufactured by West Germany and France. West Germany pledges to spend 2.5 billion dollars for these purposes.

All the Patriot missile units and 27 Roland missile batteries will be handed over to the Bundeswehr and remain simultaneously within the common system of "ensuring the defence" of U.S. military bases on West German territory and the NATO armed forces in general.

It is noteworthy that the announced measures on building up the West German military potential were adopted soon after the council of the Western European Union lifted the remaining restrictions on the production in West Germany of strategic bombers and long-range missiles.

Zholkver on Arms Deal

LD122126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Today, Woerner, the FRG minister of defense, signed an agreement with his U.S. colleague Weinberger in Washington concerning acquisition of the new U.S. Patriot missile and supply to U.S. troops stationed in the FRG of West German Roland missiles. Here is the latest news commentary. At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio:

It is not merely a question of the scale of the deal. Of even greater importance is the fundamental nature of the agreement signed in the Pentagon today. For the first time, the Bonn minister himself announced, the arming of the FRG is becoming a two-way street. I shall explain what is meant.

Until recently, the FRG purchased the latest armaments, above all missiles, in the United States. From now on, West Germany will not only produce such arms itself, but will even begin supplying them to the U.S. Armed Forces. I remind you that according to the Potsdam agreements, the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition pledged themselves to do everything to ensure that never again should any threat to neighboring states or to the world at large emanate from German soil. This solemn pledge has been crudely violated by the Western powers, above all the United States, which embarked upon the remilitarization of West Germany immediately after the war and soon incorporated it into the Atlantic military bloc. In parallel with this, one after another, all restrictions of every kind were repealed on West German military potential, which has long exceeded the rational requirements of the defense of the FRG. Things have reached such a pitch that recently the Council of the West European Union, at the request of the Bonn government, adopted a decision on the cancellation of the ban imposed, in accordance with international agreements, on the production by the FRG of strategic bombers and long-range missiles.

Nor can the fact that this dangerous new step is being taken immediately after the start of deployment on FRG territory of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, which are in essence strategic, aimed at the USSR and its allies, be regarded as a coincidence.

Attention is drawn to all this in the Soviet memorandum, which, as we have already reported, has recently been handed to the Governments of the FRG, United States, and the member-states of the West European Union. The memorandum points out the negative consequences to the cause of peace and security in Europe which would inevitably arise if the FRG really took the path of producing its own long-range offensive armaments.

The new military agreement between the FRG and the United States, signed in Washington today, gives particularly clear confirmation of how well-founded and topical this warning is.

LARIONOV SCORES FRG MILITARIZATION EFFORT

PM121537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Larionov article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "They See the Threat in the Wrong Place"]

[Text] Bonn has recently issued calls to the European NATO partners to "increase Europe's weight in the alliance" and "emulate the United States" in terms of military effort. It is, of course, intended that the leading role in this "equalization of effort" will belong to the FRG.

The Bundeswehr's strength, as West German Defense Minister M. Woerner declared recently, must be maintained even "by using unpopular measures."

What "unpopularity" is Woerner talking about? There is more than enough of it in the Bundeswehr's actions. The development and technical equipping of West Germany's Armed Forces have been elevated to an extremely dangerous level. West German troops hold as many as 5,000 field exercises every year. The country has the world's highest intensity of flights by military aircraft, with all the ensuing consequences for the civilian population. The FRG long ago took first place in the world in regard to the density of nuclear weapons. There are more than 5,000 nuclear warheads and over 1,000 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles deployed on its territory. And it will even break that record with the deployment of over 200 more American Pershing II and cruise missiles. As a result of Bonn's solicitations, all limitations imposed on the FRG by the separate Paris agreements of 1954 regarding the production of conventional arms, including offensive types such as long-range missiles and strategic bombers, have been lifted. Revanchist forces seeking to possess nuclear weapons are being encouraged.

Now Bonn also evidently wants to "emulate" the United States in propaganda camouflage for its militarist actions. For this, according to Western news media reports, the FRG leadership recently asked Washington to obtain "fresh data" on the Soviet strategic forces and their improvement in order to show the public the "source of the threat" to NATO. They would like to obtain something sensational. For example, that several new types of ICBM's are being tested in the USSR, or something else of that sort. In short, what we have here is a blatant attempt by the FRG military-political leadership in collusion with the United States to intimidate the public of Western countries once again with old wives' tales of the "Soviet military threat."

An old, hackneyed method, as we see. It is hardly possible to "increase Europe's weight" with its help. It can only contribute to the further and still greater subordination of FRG policy to the U.S. militarist course.

As for the real threat, it must be sought not in the USSR's actions but in those very NATO plans for "arms upgrading" and "increasing Europe's weight" which are putting the West European countries in the position of a target for a nuclear counterstrike.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING ON WEU DECISION

LD121532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 12 Jul 84

["Briefing at USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 July (TASS) -- A briefing was held today at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center devoted to the decision of the West European Union [WEU] Council to lift the restriction on the Federal Republic of Germany's production of weapons.

Vladimir Lomeyko, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department spokesman, drawing the attention of Soviet and foreign journalists to the importance of this issue, stated: The WEU Council, at the request of the government in Bonn, has adopted a decision to lift restrictions on the FRG, established in accordance with international agreements, for the production of bombers for strategic targets and long-range missiles. At the same time, the FRG has been given the green light to produce forms of offensive weapons. The dangerous consequences of this step to peace and security in Europe become particularly evident if one bears in mind that it has been taken following the start of deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons on the territory of West Germany, targeted on the USSR and its allies. In this connection, a memorandum was handed to the FRG Government on 10 July in which the Soviet side warned against the implementation of the plans to establish the FRG's own offensive weapons.

A representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department reported that appropriate statements concerning the lifting of the restrictions on production by the FRG on long-range offensive weapons had been made to the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France as participants, together with the USSR, in the allied agreements and decisions on German affairs. The attention of the Governments of Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg were also called to this issue since they are WEU members. The Soviet side directed their attention to the fact that further drawing the FRG into the arms race and, even more so, encouraging it to create its own offensive weapons is a dangerous example of forgetting the lessons of the past and an erosion of the basic elements of the four-power understandings on their approach to German affairs from the point of view of ensuring reliable security on the continent.

The representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department recalled that in conformity with the Potsdam Agreement, as well as with subsequent agreements and decisions of the four powers, it is intolerable that the threat to neighboring states and peace as a whole should ever again come from German soil. No one can free the four great powers all together or individually from the fulfillment of this solemn commitment before each other and before all peoples of the world. As for the Soviet Union, it intends to act in a fitting manner in this direction jointly with other participants of the agreements indicated or, if necessary, independently.

Journalists asked for comment on statements propagated in the West that the restrictions imposed allegedly discriminate against the FRG in the military sphere. Vladimir Lomeyko said that there can be no question of discrimination against the FRG. This state has the most powerful army in West Europe, although, as is known, no one is threatening it. He also stressed that no one is making territorial claims on the FRG and no one is interfering in its internal affairs. At the same time, the opportunity of not becoming involved in a new spiral of the arms race should be seen not as an infringement of the rights of the FRG, but on the contrary, as a matter favorable to its people and to other peoples. Someone in the FRG is trying to cover up its militaristic mood with talk of discrimination.

Vladimir Lomeyko also stressed that Soviet people do not nurture hostile feelings toward the German people. On the contrary, the USSR is interested in peace and cooperation with it on a forward-moving course. [po voskhodyashchey linii]. Agreements have been concluded between the two countries on this score, particularly the Moscow Treaty.

On the assurances of official Bonn spokesmen to the effect that the FRG allegedly does not intend to produce bombers and long-range missiles, Vladimir Lomeyko said: Such assurances, in our view, do not alter the essence of the matter. Experience shows that every time the FRG has obtained lifting of restrictions, it has used this to build up its military potential, which already exceeds the reasonable requirements of this country's defense.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department spokesman pointed out that every decision to lift restrictions on the production of weapons and on the production of new weapons reinforces tension, and thus threatens peace and security in Europe. And this decision cannot be viewed outside the context of NATO, unfortunately, not adopting the proposals being made by the countries of the Warsaw Pact on reducing military budgets, on pledging non-use of force, and renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

GAN COMMENTS ON THATCHER SPEECH TO ATLANTIC GROUP

LD122314 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Coming up next is "Glance at the British Scene." Our political observer Anatoliy Gan examines the Prime Minister's stance at the meeting of the European Atlantic Group, the group to foster close relations between the European countries and North America. This is what he writes:

One of the latest reports from London says that in foreign policy address to the European Atlantic Group, the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, called on the Soviet Union to return to arms talks, saying this is no time for empty chairs. Mrs Thatcher called on the wrong address. In fact, she probably realized that herself when she said the Soviet Union stressed it will not return to the talks until the NATO alliance withdraws Pershing II and cruise missiles it has begun to deploy in Western Europe. So the chairs are empty, not through the Soviet Union's but through NATO's fault, or to be more exact through the fault of the United States.

The Soviet Union believes that after the United States had begun deploying its missiles in Europe, any talks would have been pointless. They would have served to mislead the public, in Western Europe above all, which as the British prime minister knows well enough on the example of her own country, is campaigning vigorously against American nuclear death. The empty chairs in Geneva may well be added by empty chairs in Vienna in September. As Mrs Thatcher has put it, we now hope that the Soviet Union will join its invited guests at the table. She obviously has in mind the call made by the Soviet Union on 29th June to the United States to begin negotiations in Vienna in September on the prevention of the militarization of outer space. During these talks the issues to be considered are the mutual and complete renunciation of anti-satellite systems. It would be fine of course if all the chairs at these talks were filled on either side of the negotiation table.

But further pronouncements in Mrs Thatcher's address to the European Atlantic Group put us on the lookout. She says, for instance, that President Reagan earnestly wants to work for a solution of the problem. And also, we welcome his prompt and positive response to discuss these matters. But the trouble is that in reality the President demonstrated none of these things. First he advanced preliminary conditions on which the American side would agree to participate in the Vienna talks. Mrs Thatcher herself admitted that when she said, when Reagan agreed to meet the Soviets in Vienna in September to discuss arms control in outer space, he suggested that the nuclear missile negotiations also be included. It was only natural for the Soviet Union to turn down such preliminary conditions. Now Washington is maneuvering with no earnest desire that Mrs Thatcher speaks about to conduct really serious negotiations in Vienna. The President's agreement to send a delegation to Vienna is nothing more but a primitive trick.

In reality, Washington ignores Moscow calls to agree on the subject of talks before the two sides sit down at the negotiation table. It realizes that no talks can take place before the agenda is clearly outlined. What is more, Washington continues to advance preconditions to the proposed negotiations. It agrees to discuss only anti-satellite arms and wants to leave aside a whole range of weapons which may be used from outer space to earth. It is only natural to ask at this point why should Mrs Thatcher ascribe an earnest desire to the President, a desire that he never had? Just to renew the dreary facade of so-called special Anglo-American relations, or to help Ronald Reagan pose as the champion of peace for the presidential elections, as the man who thinks day and night about peace for mankind?

Maybe Mrs Thatcher's rhetoric will impress the European Atlantic Group that she was addressing. This is most unlikely though, for probably some of its members have already read how the FINANCIAL TIMES, close to the prime minister, describes President Reagan. The newspaper writes that in the last few weeks, Reagan speaks often about areas in which American-Soviet cooperation is possible. But, as the paper states, the mere mention of them will not help if the President continues pushing as before new arms build-up programs and declares at the same time that he is ready to start talks with the Soviet Union. And Mrs Thatcher surely knows that.

REPORT ON UK STUDENTS EXPELLED FROM USSR

PM121530 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 4 July carries on pages 14 and 15 the 3,000-word first part of an article by Boris Krymov titled "Gentlemen in the Vicinity of Peschanyy Log."

Krymov begins by giving a description of the Peschanyy Log cemetery in Voronezh, where 450 of its citizens, executed by the Germans in 1942, lie buried, and goes on to give details of an incident involving British exchange student Daniel Stobbart, on a post-graduate course at Voronezh State University. According to Krymov's description of interviews with eyewitnesses, Stobbart was seen by workers Viktor Chesnokov, Uspenskiy, Novikov, and Kondrashov wandering in the cemetery dressed in a "soiled padded jacket with 'Minmontazhspetsstroy' stenciled on it and muddy boots," making his way past "the sign prohibiting the approach to the defense project. In actual fact, the wanderer passed not just one but three such signs; even the double fence failed to stop him." Chesnokov is quoted as saying that they saw "a man observing the movement of combat vehicles and, it seemed to us, making some kind of notes," and, helped by a military patrol vehicle, managed to stop him. According to the author, Stobbart first described himself as a Lithuanian student from Vilnius, but a search revealed a camera beneath his jacket, as a result of which he confessed his true identity.

Krymov says that after the film was developed and showed that Stobbart had photographed "combat equipment" and "shelters for that equipment," he told the authorities that he was "asked to do this by compatriot Simon Kingsley, who had studied at the Voronezh State University earlier and did not have a chance to engage in this 'absorbing' hobby." According to Krymov, the British Embassy in Moscow was informed and "on the very next day, at 0600, the British consul and the first secretary of the Embassy arrived in Voronezh." Following "several hours" of talking with Stobbart, Krymov says, the diplomatic officials were "told everything," and "the consul, according to eyewitnesses, went literally dumb for several minutes while madame secretary's face showed panic, not to put it more strongly."

Krymov cites the case of another British exchange student, Michael Wilson, who was observed "painting...birds" in the same locality and observing them through "powerful fieldglasses," and of unnamed "lovers of extravagant costume" who dressed in such a way as to be able to "study Soviet life without standing out from the general mass"; he also mentions "American and British military diplomats" who "assumed the cover" of tourists from other Soviet republics.

Continuing his article, the author says that Stobbart was "expelled from the Soviet Union," while Kingsley has been "banned from entering our country." He then launches into a description of an article in the British magazine ENGLAND, which lauds the aims of the British council, and a visit by British council officials, Mayor Morrison and Tate, to Voronezh; he says that "they admitted" that "some postgraduate students are, unfortunately, forced on the British council by certain organizations."

Having praised Voronezh University and its facilities, Krymov goes on to speak of (Shon Berk), who was apparently always impeccably dressed and attended his lectures and of Bruce Granger, who sent a letter of thanks for "opening up my eyes."

U.S. ROLE IN 1974 CYPRUS COUP REVIEWED

LD131051 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the tragic events in Cyprus in July 1974, mass provincial rallies will take place in the island organized on the initiative of the Restorative Party of the Working People [AKEL] on 13 July. These will be held under the slogans of an independent, sovereign, unitary, nonaligned, and demilitarized Cyprus.

As is known, the coup against the Cyprus Government, organized by the U.S. special services and NATO, with the participation of the Greek military junta, was thwarted. Turkey, one of the (?guarantor) states of Cypriot independence, in accordance with the London and Zurich treaties, took advantage at the time of the disturbances on the island. On 20 July 1974, on the pretext of restoring constitutional order, Turkish troops landed on Cyprus armed with American weapons. The Turkish troops occupied about two-fifths of the island's territory, which led to its partition.

The UN secretary general exerted great efforts to have negotiations resume between the representatives of the two communities in Cyprus, negotiations aimed at settling the situation on the island and providing a just solution for the Cyprus problem. The imperialist circles, however, led by the United States, did all they could to prevent a constructive dialogue and to arouse erroneous desires among the chauvinist circles of the Turkish community. The imperialist forces were trying to destabilize the situation in Cyprus and force the issue toward the final partition of the island and the transformation of its territory into a point of support for NATO in the region. And it is not fortuitous that under these circumstances, on 15 November 1983 the leadership of the Turkish community declared the establishment of a so-called independent state in the northern part of the island, which has now been under Turkish military occupation for 10 years.

UN Security Council Resolutions 541 and 550 condemned the separatist actions aimed at partitioning Cyprus and called on all the countries of the world to recognize no Cyprus state other than the Republic of Cyprus and to respect its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. At this point, one's attention is drawn to the fact that the new attempt to partition Cyprus occurred against the background of the general aggravation of international tension, when the adventurism of Washington in Lebanon had reached its zenith, and particularly at the precise time when the UN secretary general put forward a new initiative for solving the Cyprus problem.

The United States and its closest allies in NATO do not care for the fact that sovereign Cyprus pursues a nonaligned policy. Artificially stirring up the internal dissensions between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, hypocritically calling for an allegedly just solution of the Cyprus problem, Washington is primarily trying to become master of the war bases in Cyprus. Thus, according to reports in the Cypriot and Western newspapers, a large naval base is under construction, destined for the warships of the United States and other NATO countries sailing the Mediterranean lanes, in the northeast coast of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish troops near the settlement of Xeros. In the area of the village of Lefkonikos near Ammokhostos [Famagusta], a large U.S. air base is under construction. The Leftkoikos airfield, according to reports in the Western press, is being equipped with the most up-to-date technical equipment made in the United States. This airfield will be another military bridgehead of American imperialism in the Middle East.

These facts testify to the United States' encouragement of the separatist actions of the leaders of the Turkish community.

As the Moscow paper IZVESTIYA wrote a few days ago, the two imperialist powers, the United States and Britain, have set up a conspiracy with Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership on the island with the aim of forming the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pseudostate has already been recognized by Turkey. Behind these steps, IZVESTIYA writes further, one clearly sees the positions of the Acheson plan that circulated in Washington and aims at the immediate partitioning of the island and the elimination of the independent Republic of Cyprus.

As for the Soviet Union, our country categorically stands against partitioning the state of Cyprus. Our country consistently seeks an independent, territorially integral state free of any foreign military presence pursuing a nonaligned policy. The Soviet Union supports the efforts of the UN secretary general aimed at resuming the constructive dialogue that would extricate the issue of a Cyprus settlement from its current impasse. At the same time, the Soviet Union considers that a considerable contribution to the settlement would be made by holding a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework.

You have heard a commentary devoted to the 10th anniversary of the tragic events in Cyprus.

PRAVDA REPORTS SPANISH CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM121325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of federation secretaries of the Communist Party (Spain) was in the Soviet Union 2 through 8 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to study the CPSU's experience of party organizational work.

During their stay in the USSR, the delegation members visited Moscow and Kiev and were received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and International Departments, Kiev Ukrainian Obkom, Moscow City's Gagarinskiy Raykom, the Social Sciences Institute, and the editorial office of the journal, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN. The delegation visited an industrial enterprise and a kolkhoz and familiarized itself with the work experience of party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and with the life of Soviet working people.

The Spanish comrades highly appraised the Soviet people's achievements and the CPSU's activity and noted that the USSR's successes both in domestic and foreign policy are an important help today to all democratic forces and all people fighting to prevent nuclear catastrophe and ensure mankind's peaceful future.

USSR, PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM121006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS] Lisbon, 6 Jul -- Political consultations between representatives of the USSR and Portuguese Foreign Ministries were held here 4-5 July. Taking part in them on the Soviet side were A.L. Adamishin, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and V.P. Vdovin, USSR ambassador to Portugal. The Soviet representatives were received by Portuguese Foreign Minister J. Gama for a talk.

USSR-MAURITANIAN RELATIONS VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD122019 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary entitled "Soviet-Mauritanian Diplomatic Relations' 20th Anniversary"]

[Text] On 12 July 1964, diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Mauritania. This has facilitated the consolidation of Mauritania's position and independence and paved the way for fruitful Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation in the political and economic fields alike.

Even before Mauritania attained independence, the USSR constantly supported the Mauritanian people's just struggle for self-determination. The Soviet delegates at the United Nations constantly supported the demands of all peoples, including the Mauritanian people, for the final destruction of the imperialist oppressive system.

Following Mauritania's independence, close relations began to rapidly develop between the USSR and Mauritania. This was greatly helped by the exchange of delegations at the highest level, and by the very close identity of views of both countries toward international issues.

The USSR views with respect and understanding the policy of neutrality and nonalignment declared by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The two countries work in the international arena for the bolstering of security, for disarmament, and for the liquidation of the vestiges of imperialism and Zionism and for a political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

The USSR highly appreciates Mauritania's efforts for finding a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara issue, as well as the policy pursued by the Mauritanian leadership for safeguarding and bolstering the cohesion of the OAU.

Several governmental agreements were signed by the USSR and Mauritania, including a fishing agreement. In 1979, the USSR built a center for ocean scientific research in (Nouadhibou) free of charge. In 1980, a joint Soviet-Mauritanian fishing company was established. Soviet doctors work in Mauritania. Also, mutually beneficial commercial relations are successfully developing. Cultural and scientific contacts occupy a noticeable place in the total sum of Soviet-Mauritanian relations. Within the framework of the cultural cooperation agreement signed in 1966, shows by Soviet artists are regularly organized and every year Soviet film weeks are held. The USSR is active in the preparation of Mauritanian national cadres, a field in which the young republic suffers a shortage. More than 200 Mauritanians graduated from Soviet educational institutions and are now successfully employed in various sectors of the national economy. There are now 370 young people from Mauritania studying at Soviet secondary schools.

The Soviet people are confident that the development of Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation is in line with the interests of the two peoples.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOUTH, EAST AFRICA TRADE TREATY

PM121411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "They are Countering Diktat"]

[Text] The treaty on a preferential trade zone for Eastern and Southern Africa has come into force. It was signed by 14 states of the region at the summit held in the capital of Zimbabwe -- Harare.

The treaty stipulates that the countries belonging to the zone will reduce customs duties on a whole series of commodities. The list of these commodities is to be constantly expanded in the future. Agreement has also been reached on free freight transit shipments. With a view to facilitating reciprocal payments, a standardized accounting unit will be introduced for the preferential trade zone. It has been decided to inaugurate a joint trade and development bank.

The new organization, its members intend, should eventually become an economic community. Of course, implementing this conception will not be easy. The states belonging to the preferential zone differ markedly in terms of the size of their territory and population, their natural resources, and economic potential. They also adhere to different sociopolitical orientations.

At the same time, the very fact that the preferential trade zone has been formed attests to the African peoples' clear desire to use the advantages provided by co-operation. Indeed, it can help to resolve more easily the problems of national development.

But special importance is attached to the expansion of regional trade. After all, together with their economic backwardness, the African states have also inherited from colonial times their attachment to the world capitalist economy. However, exchange with the former metropolitan countries is of an obviously inequitable nature.

The consolidation of regional trade ties helps the continent's states to weaken their dependence on capitalist markets. In particular, they acquire the opportunity to pursue a unified prices policy and to collectively rebuff the diktat of the multinational corporations. It is no accident that the development of inter-African co-operation is put forward as one of the most important tasks in the OAU's Lagos plan of action adopted at the conference in the Nigerian capital. The principle of self-reliance and the mobilization of internal reserves were put forward in this plan as the main means of achieving economic independence. The creation of a preferential zone for Eastern and Southern Africa is a step in this direction.

BRIEFS

USSR-UGANDA TV-RADIO ACCORD -- The Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Ugandan Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have signed in Moscow a working protocol for exchanges in television and radio broadcasting.

[Excerpt] [Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 11 Jul 84 LD]

VOROTNIKOV, GORBACHEV ATTEND KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD121944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Today is the 60th anniversary of the naming of the Komsomol after Lenin. Representatives of every kray, oblast, and republic in our country as well as veterans of the Communist Union of Youth, have arrived in Moscow for the celebrations. In the morning, various generations of Komsomol members laid cut flowers at the mausoleum of the leader of the revolution. A festive meeting has been held in the Rossiya central state concert hall devoted to the 60th anniversary of the naming of the Komsomol after Lenin. The participants in the meetings greeted Comrades Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Romanov, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov with prolonged applause. The festive meeting was attended by officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of ministries and departments, public organizations, and members of the Komsomol of Moscow and Moscow Oblast. The participants in the meeting unanimously elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee, delivered a report. He said:

[Begin Mishin recording] At the present time, the life of Komsomol organizations is marked by a mass upsurge in the political and labor activities of young men and women arising from the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving the party leadership of the Komsomol and raising the Komsomol's role in the communist upbringing of young people. The party Central Committee has made a profound, all-round analysis of the contemporary activity of the Komsomol and the achievements and shortcomings in its work with young people, and has formulated a concrete and mobilizing program for the struggle to implement the Leninist behests at the contemporary stage. At this festive time, with great emotion, I have the honor of conveying the participants in the meeting, party and Komsomol veterans, the winners of the youth shock labor watch prior to the holiday, all Komsomol members, and to the young men and women of the country, cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause] The Communist Party sees in the Leninist Komsomol, with which the fortunes of over 170 million Soviet people are connected, its militant reserve, a reliable assistant in the very difficult work of perfecting developed socialism in an all-round way, and knows that the Komsomol can be relied on in every respect. Konstantin Ustinovich expressed the conviction that Komsomol members, the young men and women of the country, will honorably carry the name and banner of the great Lenin with them through life, will even more resolutely and persistently master Marxism-Leninism, the science of revolutionary action, and will learn to live in a Leninist fashion, to work, struggle and win. [end recording]

On behalf of the Komsomol members of the first FYPS, Comrade Yerogov took the floor at the festive meeting; on behalf of the BAM Komsomol members, Comrade Bondar, team leader of a Komsomol youth team and Leninist Komsomol prize winner, took the floor. Captain Chernozhukov, hero of the Soviet Union, assured the meeting that the Soviet soldiers would do their utmost to reliably defend socialism.

The meeting participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Chernenko.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO'S UK BOOK PREFACE

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 12 July carries on pages 1 and 3 of its Second Edition a report entitled "To Create an Atmosphere of Trust in the World." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 12 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-3, under the headline "Chernenko Prefaces UK Book on Speeches, Articles," revealing the following variations:

Page R1, paragraph one, line five, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads...British readers directly.

I wish, above all, to voice the hope that this book will... (omitting passage, rewording)

Paragraph two, line six, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...situation has become seriously complicated. And if more inclination has recently been shown in Great Britain for a dialogue between our states, to overcome the... (adding passage, rewording)

Paragraph six, line two, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...however, that there are no contradictions between our two... (rewording)

Paragraph six, line five, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...a basis of equality. I wish to recall such a major historic milestone in modern... (rewording, adding phrase)

Page R 2, paragraph one, line three, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...utmost to prevent catastrophe and preserve earthly civilization. For this... (rewording)

Paragraph one, last line, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...settlement of disputes which arise.

The plenary meeting... (rewording)

Paragraph three, line four, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...together with such various kinds of cliches as, for... (adding phrase)

Paragraph three, line six, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...the information about life in the Soviet Union, foreign and home... (rewording)

Paragraph four, line one, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...You will obviously know that our country's economic life develops on the... (adding "obviously" and rewording)

Paragraph five, line eight, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...over the period.

I will point out that such scale and rates are without precedent... (adding passage and rewording)

Paragraph five, antepenultimate line, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...continuous advancement of all agricultural production... (adding word)

Page R 3, paragraph one, line five, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...growing society, with everything lying ahead... (rewording)

Paragraph two, line two, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...the war against Fascist Germany, took a... (rewording)

Paragraph two, penultimate line, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...be avoided, and we will do everything to this end... (rewording)

Paragraph three, line one, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA reads:... all British people happiness, prosperity, and a peaceful future... (rewording)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY LEADERSHIP OF ECONOMY

PM121515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Do Not Supplant, Direct"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people's daily lives are filled with creative labor. Not much time remains before the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, so it is important now to speed up, to increase intensity, and to work with the utmost efficiency to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges. Success is guaranteed by high organization, the further strengthening of discipline, and the development of the masses' initiative and creativity.

Party committees make a considerable contribution to the implementation of plans. They are called upon to use their characteristic resources and methods as organs of political leadership and not to supplant soviet and economic organs, but to organize the fulfillment of tasks through them, increase the responsibility of cadres, and mobilize the masses to implement decisions.

The political leadership of the different spheres of economic and social life is indissolubly linked with organizational work. It is impossible to ensure implementation of the party's political line without skillfully organized work among the masses. Party committees are called upon to constantly strengthen their ties with working people's collectives, to support and disseminate everything new and valuable, and to lead the masses from the solution of simple tasks toward more complex ones. Man and the labor collective -- that is the main target of influence for the party committee and the primary party organization.

The crux of party work is selecting people and verifying performance. This is an old and yet eternally new truth. Party committees have in their armories quite a few effective forms of work to enhance the responsibility of cadres, and it is important to utilize these skillfully. They include, in particular, reports by leaders on the fulfillment of party decisions and national economic plans delivered at plenums, party committee bureau sessions, and party meetings, and talks at party committees. Reports and talks are effective, of course, only when they are preceded by an in-depth study and skilled analysis of the situation and when an objective and strict party assessment is given during the discussion.

There are frequent instances in day-to-day practice where party committees, depriving soviets and other organs of their initiative, handle all questions themselves. A Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum criticized the Volodarskiy Party Raykom in Kokchetav Oblast and the Talgarskiy Raykom in Alma-Aca Oblast, which, for a number of months, have been dealing with heat supply problems even though these problems could perfectly well have been fully entrusted to the rayispolkoms. On the other hand, local authorities and ministry and department leaders sometimes try to cover up their own failures by citing decisions by party organs and try to transfer the responsibility to others. This style must be resolutely extirpated.

The point of party leadership is to ensure purposeful, improved activity by all organizations and institutions and to respond promptly to everything taking place in life and in people's consciousness and feelings. The party committee, in directing and monitoring the activity of soviet and economic organizations, should allow them independence and initiative in resolving all questions under their jurisdiction. When tackling each task, party committee workers must turn to Lenin's behests, must undeviatingly follow Lenin's style, and must assert it everywhere.

It must constantly be remembered that the main thrust in party leadership is not the holding of meetings and the formulation of all manner of vast measures, but living organizational work and the achievement of substantial practical results.

The country is now carrying out the all-around improvement of the national economic management system and a wide search for new forms and structures of economic activity. Under these conditions, the party orients people toward reducing the cost and size of the administrative apparatus. Party committees are called upon to generalize the experience available in this sphere. An important task is to intensify still further the struggle against mismanagement and waste, distortion of data, window-dressing, and other deviations from the norms of party life and the principles of party leadership. It is essential to constantly enrich the content, forms, and methods of people's education.

There are great and complex tasks facing every labor collective. It is the duty of Communists to make the utmost effort to increase the successes in all areas of communist building.

KOMMUNIST ON LABOR COLLECTIVES, TRADE UNIONS

LD121632 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 12 TASS -- Socialism has for the first time in the history of human civilization established a system of democracy, which is not confined to the framework of political decisions, but applies to all without exception aspects of social life and completely embraces its most important field -- production. This is pointed out in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST by Vasilii Prokhorov, vice president of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions.

The article stresses that the law of labour collectives, which has been for the first time ever adopted in the history of the Soviet state, is also aimed at a successful implementation of the Leninist idea of increasing assertion of collectivism in the social practices of the new system.

The socialist state, Vasilii Prokhorov writes, has given the trade unions wide rights and opportunities to uphold the legitimate interests of the working people. The Soviet trade unions purposefully implement their protection function. It goes without saying, the article says, that under the conditions of the developed socialist society this function is fulfilled in a different way than in the capitalist countries. Thus, for example, the Soviet trade unions do not have to protect the worker from the arbitrary rule of the employer, from exploitation. They do not have to safeguard the working people against unemployment and inflation, a drop in the real living standards. The supreme goal of the policy pursued by the Communist Party, the activities of the state of the whole people is to ensure a further growth of the Soviet people's well-being and improvement of all aspects of their lives.

At the same time, the Soviet trade unions are called upon to protect the working people from excessive departmental zeal and bureaucratic distortion which, deplorably, are at times encountered up to now. In protecting the legitimate interests of the workers, collective farmers and office workers, the trade unions combat narrow departmental approach, red tape and formal attitudes, in a word, everything that is alien to the very nature of labour relations in the socialist society.

The author of the article points out that the collective agreement is an important form of the development of socialist democracy and creative activity of the masses directly in the field of production.

It realises the right of the labour collectives to participate in planning production and social development, which is sealed in the Constitution of the USSR. The workers of mills, factories, and organisations of the USSR also show much interest in concluding collective agreements. Thus, in the course of the campaign of concluding collective agreements in 1984 they tabled nearly 2.8 million proposals, Vasilii Prokhorov writes.

The conclusion of collective agreements and observance of their provisions make it possible to resolve even more successfully questions pertaining to the social development of the work collective. Due to that, the conditions and labour protection in production are systematically improved, funds are set aside for housing construction, for building and repairs of preschool child-care institutions, sanatoria -- preventoria, holiday homes, on expanding the network of public catering, acquisition of accommodation and resolving other issues pertaining to the social life of a mill, factory, or an organisation.

Considerable funds are spent on the above-said aims, the article says. In industry alone, the sum total of the funds on socio-cultural measures and housing construction spent under collective agreements totals more than 2,000 million roubles nowadays. Nearly fifty percent of that sum is spent to build apartment houses, child-care institutions, and other every-day service and cultural facilities. All these funds are spent in addition to the budget appropriations.

The author recalls that the labour collectives are empowered to hear the reports of the deputies nominated by the work collectives and the executive committees of the local soviets, their departments, and administrations. The resolution of many socio-cultural and every-day life questions of mills and factories and organisations depends in a large measure on the executive committees of the local soviets. The law makes it possible to ensure a more concrete resolution of these questions, sets the sights of the labour collectives and their trade union organisations on close cooperation and interaction with the soviets.

RSFSR OFFICIALS CENSURED FOR MISUSE OF OIL PIPES

PM121335 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 July in its First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "At the USSR People's Control Committee" an 800-word unattributed report entitled "The Time Has Come to Ask." It deals with the irresponsibility of West Siberian oil prospectors -- particularly the Glavtyumengeologiya [Main Administration for Prospecting for Mineral Deposits in Tyumen Oblast] -- in the use of pipes intended for the drilling of exploratory wells. The report points out:

"By the beginning of May this year at 527 wells belonging to the main administration, 555 km (23,000 tons) of oil-grade pipes -- more than one-fourth of their annual consumption -- had been abandoned and forgotten. However, even these impressive figures do not reflect the real situation regarding the use of pipes, as only 12 percent of the completed wells were investigated."

Pipes are reported to have been used for purposes quite unrelated to their proper purpose, while unused pipes are just written off and left to rust. Moreover, official accounts of the quality of pipes used are deliberately falsified. The report continues as follows:

"The situation could have been rectified by RSFSR Geology Minister L. Rovnin and his deputy V. Mazur, who is responsible for the drilling of exploratory wells.

But not only did the ministry approve the Tyumen drillers' unfounded supply claims, it also set targets for economizing on pipes which last year enable the Glavtyumengeologiya, despite flagrant mismanagement, to overfulfill the thrift indicator 'on paper' by a factor of 17!

"The ministry and the main administration issue many orders demanding an all-out struggle for economy and thrift. But, as a check showed, there is virtually no monitoring of the implementation of the adopted documents. Instead of tackling this important question themselves, the ministry leaders entrust it to various commissions which are set up one after another. Even during a session the minister once again reported the formation of another commission..."

"The committee instituted strict disciplinary proceedings against Yu. Loganov [chief engineer of the main administration] and reclaimed R1,350 from him, while Deputy Minister V. Mazur was reprimanded. They are obliged to instill necessary order in the consumption of pipes in the very near future.

"RSFSR Geology Minister L. Rovnin was reprimanded for serious shortcomings in his work and lack of proper exactingness toward leaders of subordinate organizations."

NO BOMBS INVOLVED IN AFIPSKY BRIDGE BLAZE

PM121540 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 4

[Report by L. Kramarenko in reply to reader's letter: "They Were Not Bombs" -- first two paragraphs are extract from reader's letter and TRUD note]

[Text] There is a great deal of talk in our city now about a major accident on the road bridge near Afipskiy settlement. Many peoples saw clouds of smoke and heard explosions and now they are even saying that bombs and shells exploded there. Is that true?

From a letter to the editorial office from N. Gudz, a driver at the Krasnodar Passenger Motor Transport Enterprise.

Krasnodar -- A few days ago, shortly after noon, a large Skoda van and a ZIL-130 with a trailer were driving along, one behind the other, toward the road bridge over the Afips River from the direction of Novorossiysk. The ZIL-130 was carrying nearly 200 newly refilled 50-liter cylinders of compressed propane-butane. Coming toward them was a GAZ-53 belonging to the Severskiy DOSAAF Raykom. At the wheel was Senior Driving Instructor S. Klanbotskiy and next to him, Warehouse Dispatch Clerk R. Mamykina.

Drawing level with the Skoda, the GAZ-53 suddenly struck it tangentially and flew into the bridge's concrete crash barrier. Then it was flung into the oncoming traffic lane. A second later it collided with the ZIL-130. The collision was with the gasoline tank and both trucks immediately burst into flames. Despite the injury he had received, Klanbotskiy tried to drag the unconscious Mamykina from the cabin, but the raging flames prevented him.

The alarm signal sounded at 1455 hours at the No 14 paramilitary fire brigade. Within minutes the team led by Sergeant I. Yershov -- driver Junior Sergeant N. Moskovets and Private M. Sinitskiy -- was rushing to the spot. From a distance of 2-3 km the firemen could already hear frequent dull explosions and see the clouds of black smoke rising to the sky.

About 300 meters from the bridge the road was jammed, and dozens of vehicles had piled up. The firemen literally had to push their way through them.

A wall of fire stood in front of the bridge, with the crashed trucks burning behind it. Explosions could be heard and burning hot pieces of metal were flying out with a noise like the whine of a jet engine. Some cylinders fell in the river and, still burning, floated to the shores, igniting the dry grass and bushes. It looked as though a firestorm had sucked in everything around. Trucks were reduced to cinders before their eyes, the gas and gasoline were burning, and the asphalt covering of the bridge's highway was belching smoke.

Turning on the water pump, the fire engine crew attacked the fire. The firemen succeeded in reaching the center of the conflagration and extinguishing the flames. The brave men emptied the multi-ton capacity several times over and succeeded in stopping the fire from spreading.

Soon vehicles from other fire-fighting units came to the aid of the courageous crew, but while they were making their way through several kilometers of obstructing vehicles there was nothing left on the bridge to save. Everything had burned to the ground. The bulldozer's cutterpicked up only the remains of the trucks from the highway -- piles of scrap metal and a few gas cylinders miraculously still intact. The bridge itself was scarcely damaged, so shell and bomb explosions are pure fabrication.

CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV SIGN OBITUARY FOR BIOCHEMIST

LD121518 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Vladimir Engelgardt, and outstanding biochemist and organiser of Soviet science, director of the Institute of Molecular Biology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, died at the age of 89 on July 10, 1984.

"Major achievements in biochemistry and molecular biology, of which he was one of the founders, are associated with his name," says the obituary released here that was signed by Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders, and also by prominent scientists.

The obituary notes that Vladimir Engelgardt's theoretical studies have contributed to the development of many modern areas of biochemistry. The results of these studies have become classic, gained broad recognition and been pursued in the Soviet Union and abroad.

Academician Engelgardt was elected a member of the national academies of scientists of other countries, which meant international recognition of this contribution to science. He was for many years an active member of the Soviet Peace Committee and a participant in the Pugwash Movement of scientists for peace and against the nuclear threat.

KAZAKH MINISTER RETIRED AT OWN REQUEST

LD130933 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kazakh SSR relieved Comrade Dzhiyenbayev of his duties as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR due to his retirement at his own request.

KAPITONOV IN KOMMUNIST ON RISING LIVING STANDARDS

LD121514 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Cash incomes of the Soviet population have doubled by the middle of 1984 as against 1970, Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in an article published in the journal KOMMUNIST.

Nowadays, each of the social groups of our society has impressively higher incomes, greater consumption possibilities, and enjoys more free and paid services than 15-20, the more so 30-40 years ago. The recent years have witnessed fundamental changes in the life of the people living in big cities, industrial centres, as well as in the countryside, in small and medium-size settlements. The gaps in living standards in different regions of the country, of various social, age and occupational groups have narrowed markedly. What is important is that this process develops against a background of the general steady growth of popular welfare.

The Soviet society, Kapitonov goes on to write, has solved or has come near to solving many welfare problems. Immense work is being done in the country to improve the supply of the population with food products. The positive results of the fulfilment of the Food Programme have already been manifest. A comprehensive programme for the development of the production of consumer goods and a system of the provision of services to the population for 1986-2000 is being drawn up at present.

Emphasis in the management of production is laid on the economic management methods. This purpose is also served by an experiment which is being carried out now in five industries. There are plans to conduct this experiment in the every-day services system in a number of regions in the Russian federation.

"In the meantime, the growing effective demand of the population has not been fully met. It takes to carry out a regular and increasingly persistent work to remove the shortage of goods and services and to balance demand and supply to attain this goal," the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee writes. He dwells in detail on the tasks faced by industries producing consumer goods.

IZVESTIYA ON PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM121057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Experiment"]

[Excerpt] A large-scale economic experiment has been under way in our industry for 6 months. More than 700 collectives are verifying in practice new principles of economic activity and new elements of management. This is necessary primarily in order to make full use of our economy's potential and to embark on the 12th 5-Year Plan with well attuned economic machinery.

The initial results attest to positive changes in our economy. It is noteworthy that not a single enterprise taking part in the experiment has made a request to the USSR Gosplan or other departments for the production program or wages to be amended. Under the terms of the experiment, the fulfillment of contractual pledges was made the cornerstone of the collectives' activity assessment. Thereby, industry is oriented toward the fuller satisfaction of national economy needs. Thus, the number of contractual deliveries that enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building are failing to fulfill has decreased by a factor of more than five. Contractual deliveries are also being fulfilled considerably better than last year in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

All this proves that the experiment's main provisions, the stable norms determined for collectives up till the end of the 5-year plan, are "working" effectively to improve results. Another important result of the experiment is the fact that increased production is being achieved everywhere on the basis of improved labor productivity, and that the pace of this growth is about twice last year's level. The pledges adopted for an additional reduction in prime output cost are being successfully fulfilled. This has been ensured to a considerable degree by stepping up the policy of thrift and introducing resource-saving technologies into production.

At the same time, errors and shortcomings in the management and organization of production, which occurred before the changeover to the new working conditions, have become more perceptible. The number of enterprises not fulfilling deliveries according to contracts -- though all the necessary conditions for this have been created -- is still considerable. In a number of cases, the production plan has proved to be badly balanced against material and technical supply. Evidently this question must be more carefully studied in shaping plans for 1985. Team financial autonomy, especially in the accounting and incentives spheres, needs improvement. Practice has shown that set norms are not promoting the strengthening of creative endeavors everywhere, and economic leaders are perfectly right in stating that when elaborating norms, a differentiated approach must be ensured, depending on the technical level and specific nature of production and the degree of equipment wear and tear.

For example, under the economic experiment, the collective of the Moscow Dinamo Electrical Machine Building Association appreciably consolidated its reputation as a reliable partner. However, the results could have been even weightier: by no means have all levers and incentives been brought into play. The enterprise's salesmen [sbytoviki] have not worked in the best fashion, and the necessary rhythm has not been achieved -- half the monthly program is still being fulfilled in the last 10 days. While the engineering and technical workers have already experienced the advantages which the experiment renders, the provision of material incentives for workers is still based on the traditional principle. Intraministerial cooperation leaves something to be desired: The cable makers, who are also incidentally working according to the terms of the experiment, have often let people down.

It is important today to carefully investigate the errors and defects in the work of collectives that are applying the principles of the economic experiment. It is clear that thus far, only superficial reserves have been brought into play. There is still much to do to improve planning work, make better use of production capacities, eliminate bottlenecks, and strengthen technological discipline. So far, the experiment has embraced mainly only the technical side of production. As for technical progress, no significant renewal of production capital or manufactured output has yet been secured using the new levers and incentives.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum noted that as well as trying to improve the system of national economic management and seeking new forms and structures of economic activity, it is also necessary to try to make more effective use of already existing management institutions, and primarily soviet organs. The soviets are called on to assess the work of economic leaders exactly and objectively at all levels and to help improve the management apparatus and the style and methods of its work. The prime task is still to increase the responsibility of the lower levels of management and strengthen discipline at each work place. The achievement of weightier end results and the fulfillment of the intensive plans of the 4th year of the 5-year plan will depend to a considerable degree on the efficiency and enterprise of all of industry's workers -- both the participants in the experiment and their partners.

LATE JUNE WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

PM130823 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jul 84 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Unsettled weather and varying air temperatures are to be observed on the European territory of the USSR. In the majority of regions there was rainfall in the third 10-day period of June. The heaviest production (31-50 mm and, in places, up to 70 mm) was noted in the Carpathian and central areas of the Ukraine, the northwest of the Central Chernozem Region, the west of the Central and Baltic Regions, the north of the Northwest and Volga-Vyatka Regions and Volga Region, and the northwest of the Urals Region.

The winter wheat and rye grain has reached the waxy ripeness stage in south Moldavia, the Ukraine (southeast of the line running through Kirovograd and Kharkov), the southeast of the Central Chernozem, the North Caucasus, and the Volga Regions (south of Saratov). In the majority of regions this is earlier than usual. On the remaining territory grain formation of winter crops proceeded, while in the north they flowered.

The spring barley ripened in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, in Rostov Oblast, in the south and extreme east of the Ukraine, in the extreme south of the Central Chernozem Region, and in the lower Volga (south of Volgograd). Further north (as far as the southern oblasts of the Volga-Vyatka and Central Regions) the barley reached the milky ripeness stage. Spring wheat was observed to have reached the milky ripeness stage south of the line running through Voronezh, Tambov and Saratov.

Leaves are still forming everywhere on the corn. The buckwheat continued to flower in the Ukraine and the southeast of the Central Chernozem Region, while in the remaining parts of these regions, in the south of the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions and the southwest of the Central Volga Region, leaf formation had just begun. The sunflowers flowered in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays.

In the majority of flax-sowing oblasts the cool weather persisted, slowing down the flax' development, but increasing the duration of the stem growth period. In the Ukraine the flax flowering has ended, while on individual fields the seeds have reached the green ripeness stage. On most of the areas on which they are cultivated, the potatoes have formed flower heads and have flowered, while intensive leaf formation and root growth has been underway on the sugar beets.

Unusually warm weather with an air temperature 2-5 degrees above the annual average persisted in the arable farming regions of Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Only late in the 10-day period did it become somewhat cooler. As a result of the warm weather, growth and development were accelerated and the lag was made up in the development of early spring grain crops. In Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts the wheat, barley, and oats formed ears and flowered.

In the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan the hot, mostly dry, weather persisted. In south Kazakhstan they set about gathering the second cut of alfalfa. The cotton has begun to flower on individual fields in the Zeravshan Valley and in Dzhizak, Syr-Darya, and Tashkent Oblasts. These are mainly fields which were sown early. In the more southerly oblasts the cotton continued to flower and boll formation began. The mass harvesting of cherries, apricots, and early apples is under way in the Central Asian republics.